

Fear of mainland IRA campaign

Soldier killed by rush-hour London bomb

By Staff Reporters

AN ARMY sergeant was killed yesterday after a bomb "smashed to smithereens" a military van in Wembley, north-west London. A motorcyclist was seen speeding away after the explosion.

The blast, two days after the IRA attacked the Army education directorate headquarters in the capital, was the fourth mainland attack this year and increased fears of an intensification in the IRA's campaign. Thirteen people have been killed in attacks in the past 21 months.

Mr Archie Hamilton, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said that Britain appeared to be the target of a new IRA campaign of terror and gave a warning that no military installation in the country was safe from attack. "This is another terrible outrage," he said. "This is an attack which has shown no interest in people's lives, people have been indiscriminately wounded in the rush-hour."

The Wembley device, which exploded at 5.12 pm, was believed to have been clamped to the underside of the van that had been parked all day in an alley at the rear of an Army careers information office in Thurlow Gardens, near the junction with the Harrow Road shopping centre, half a mile from Wembley stadium. The two victims were getting into the vehicle when the bomb went off. It exploded 24 hours later, the street would have been

thronged with supporters going to the FA Cup Final replay. The injured man, who suffered shrapnel wounds to his legs, staggered into the street after the blast and warned bystanders to move away in case there was another bomb. He was later taken to Northwick Park hospital, where his condition last night was said to be stable.

Police cordoned off a wide area around the scene as bomb squad officers arrived, and helicopters hovered above after the Civil Aviation Authority ordered a mile and half high exclusion zone.

Mr Peter Kay, a painter and decorator aged 20, said he saw the bomb go off. "I saw the van blown up," he said. "It was totally wrecked. The man inside was dead and another man was wandering about stunned and shocked. All his face was burnt. He came and told all of us to move back. He said there might be another bomb. I saw a hand on the crossing of Ealing Road and Lancelot Road, the police covered it with a blanket."

Mr Michael Ryan, a carpenter aged 28, said: "I just saw one guy stumbling out, his face and all his clothing was completely blackened. Blood was coming out of his mouth." Mr Ryan said that immediately after the blast "everyone rushed over to see what had happened. This guy was just shouting out 'get the hell out of the way'."

A London ambulance spokesman said: "The vehicle was smashed to smithereens. It had been blown up in the air and was unrecognizable." Three people suffering from shock refused treatment and were giving statements to the police.

Mr Colin Baggett, who heard the blast from his office, said the explosion did not appear to have caused much damage to buildings although it had broken windows. "There was a little bit of panic. There were a few ladies running around in a very bad state of shock."

On Monday, seven people were injured when an IRA bomb buried in a flower bed exploded outside the front door of the Directorate of Army Education headquarters in Eltham, south London. Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad said then: "This may only be the start of several further devices going off in different parts of the country."

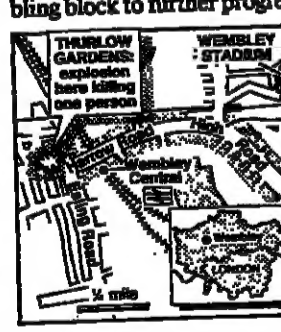
The Wembley bombing comes within 24 hours of an impassioned plea for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland at the funeral of Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich in Armagh and amid new hopes that inter-party talks in Ulster could lead to a substantial improvement in the political climate of the province.

Mr Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Féin, the Provisional IRA's political wing and Mr Martin McGuinness, a senior republican, were among more than 1,000 mourners who heard Dr Cahal Daly, Bishop of Down and Connor, condemn all use of violence in pursuit of the aims of Irish nationalism. Dr Daly appealed to Mr Adams and his followers to "listen at last in death to this plea (for peace) from the heart of the great Irishman who was Tomás Ó Fiaich".

The bombings are not expected to deflect the Government from its determination to create the conditions for dialogue between the constitutional parties in Northern Ireland. Recent weeks have seen signs of progress by Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, with attention focused on the preconditions which Unionist leaders have laid down before being prepared to entertain the possibility of talks with the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

It is generally accepted that two of the three steps required of the Government by Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, and Mr Ian Paisley, the Democratic Unionist Party leader, have been met. These are that the Government publicly declares its willingness to seek an alternative to the Anglo-Irish agreement, and secondly that it agrees to a suspension of Anglo-Irish conference meetings to enable talks to begin.

A third condition that civil servants at the Anglo-Irish secretariat at Maryfield outside Belfast be redeployed for the duration of talks, is regarded as the principal stumbling block to further progress.



Where's the beef? Mr John Gummer pressing a burger on his daughter Cordelia, aged five, at Colchester yesterday to underline his contention that the meat is safe

Iran says no to UK talks

By Andrew McEwen
Diplomatic Editor

IRAN yesterday refused a British offer to hold a brief meeting between officials to break the diplomatic ice between the two countries. Its decision was a setback after encouraging signs that direct talks might be imminent, and almost certainly reflects opposition from hardliners in Tehran.

The British Government had told a Foreign Office official to try to make contact with an Iranian delegation which held talks yesterday with representatives of three European Community countries. Mr Jeremy Greenstock, deputy political director at the Foreign Office, was asked to make the approach after the Iran-EC meeting. Whitehall sources said the Foreign Office had been given to understand that the Iranian delegation would be willing to see Mr Greenstock, but in the event they refused.

The British move followed hints that both sides might be nearly ready to move from indirect to direct talks. But in both capitals there are some who oppose a closer relationship. A radical Iranian newspaper yesterday stepped up pressure on President Rafsanjani not to make any concessions by calling for the execution of Mr Roger Cooper, the British businessman held in Iran.

Whitehall sources underlined that Mr Greenstock had been instructed only to seek a "brief meeting" which should not be construed as the opening of direct talks.

MPs launch beef inquiry

By Michael Hornsby and Sheila Gann

AN URGENT parliamentary inquiry was launched yesterday in an attempt to dispel widening public anxiety about a possible threat to human beings from the "mad cow" disease which has led to beef being taken off the menu in hundreds of schools.

Mr John Gummer, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who was photographed tucking into a beefburger at a function in his Suffolk constituency, said he would be happy to co-operate with the inquiry and repeated his belief that British beef is "perfectly safe".

That judgement was supported by Sir Donald Acheson, the Government's Chief Medical Officer. Sir Donald said that after taking advice from leading scientific and medical experts he had no hesitation in asserting that beef can be eaten safely by everyone, both adults and children, including patients in hospital. The inquiry, which is expected to start next week and produce a report by the end of July, will be held by the Tory-dominated House of Commons agriculture select committee.

Mr Gummer is expected to give evidence. Professor Richard Lacey, the Leeds University microbiologist who says that all cattle in herds infected by bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) should be destroyed, will be questioned by the committee.

The committee's chairman, Mr Jerry Wiggin, Conservative MP for Weston super Mare and a former junior agriculture minister, said he considered there was no threat to humans from "properly cooked beef" and criticized local education authorities who had banned it from school canteens.

Dr David Clark, the Labour Party spokesman on agriculture, said the Government's handling of "mad cow" disease had been a fiasco and showed it was incapable of handling sensitive food issues.

While the move to ban beef spread to schools in the Greater Manchester area, after a similar decision by at least seven education authorities in other parts of the country on Tuesday, the Association of London Authorities said the 14 Labour-run boroughs it represents would not be joining the "stampede into panic".

Farms gloom, page 2
Leading article, page 15
Letters, page 15
Medical Briefing, page 20

Ministers at odds over loss of 770 steel jobs

By Kerry Gill and Robin Oakley

CLEAR differences emerged between Mr Malcolm Rifkind and some of his Cabinet colleagues last night over British Steel's plans to close the Ravenscraig strip mill in Motherwell next year with the loss of 770 jobs.

Condemnation of the decision from all quarters in Scotland was led by Mr Rifkind, the Secretary of State, and was accompanied by claims that Scottish steel production would end within four years.

British Steel is to spend £83 million on its Llanwern works, an investment similar to that at Port Talbot, so that its strip products division could take full advantage of modernized facilities in South Wales. While the company said it would try to find new jobs for the men in the Motherwell area, it added: "The impact of the continuous casting investments at Port Talbot and Llanwern will, in due course, also affect steel production at Ravenscraig so that production of steel at that works beyond 1994 will be dependent upon the economic and commercial scene and the demand for steel slabs."

Answering a private notice question from his Labour shadow Mr Donald Dewar, Mr Rifkind said he deplored the proposed closure and appealed for politicians in all parties to unite in pressing a sober commercial case on British Steel for keeping the hot strip mill open. Earlier he had called the decision arbitrary and unreasonable.

Mr Rifkind's remarks were seen in the Department of Trade and Industry as amounting to "Labourpeak", appearing to condemn a straight commercial decision as an act of social and economic vandalism. It was

made clear that Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State, had nothing to do with the wording of Mr Rifkind's statement, and it was noticeable during trade and industry questions that Mr Douglas Hogg, one of Mr Ridley's junior ministers, was much less ready to condemn British Steel than was Mr Rifkind.

Other government sources agreed the Ravenscraig action was a free commercial decision that the Government had no power to prevent. There was, however, some sympathy among his colleagues who agreed that with the Conservatives in a serious position in Scotland, he was under pressure to react vigorously over the loss of a tallisman of Scottish politics.

Mr George Younger, who as Secretary of State for Scotland had opposed previous closure plans for Ravenscraig, said: "This decision should not be accepted and we should demand to see the reasoned case for closure, if such exists."

Mr Rifkind was told of the decision by Sir Robert Scholley, the British Steel chairman, on Tuesday. In a series of interviews yesterday, he accused the company of letting down a loyal workforce and said it had failed to produce the commercial justification for the proposed closure. But opposition MPs accused him of spinelessness for not having done more to foresee and prevent the closure. In particular, they criticized him for not having met Sir Robert for seven months.

Mr Dewar was swift to remind the Scottish Secretary. Continued on page 24, col 1

Old fears, page 2
Parliament, page 8
Leading article, page 15
Comment, page 27

Oil clean-up dispute

OIL from the holed super-tanker Rose Bay hit more than 15 miles of the south Devon coast yesterday amid mounting criticism of the clean-up operation from environmental groups.

The cost of the operation to remove hundreds of tons of oil from holiday beaches will be met "totally by the polluter", Mr Patrick McLoughlin, the minister with responsibility for shipping, told the Commons last night. Emergency

workers were still struggling to contain the spillage, fearing that onshore winds could drive more oily sludge onto beaches so far unaffected.

Greenpeace criticized the attempt to clean up the oil as "unco-ordinated", although the most sensitive wildlife areas appeared so far to have escaped serious damage.

Parliament, page 8
Full report, page 24
Photograph, page 24

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Lonrho to sue Tebbit

Lonrho has issued a writ against Mr Norman Tebbit, Trade and Industry Secretary at the time of the takeover of House of Fraser by the Fayed brothers five years ago. Lonrho accuses Mr Tebbit of negligence and abuse of his powers and claims damages for the loss of Lonrho's opportunity to bid for House of Fraser.

Howe warning

The economic "soft landing" for which the Government had been aiming was proving bumpy, Sir Geoffrey Howe said yesterday. Pay and costs must be controlled.

Double loss

The world of showbusiness was last night mourning the death of Sammy Davis Jr, the entertainer, who died at the age of 64 from throat cancer (report, page 19), and Jim Henson, creator of the Muppets, who died suddenly in New York (page 3).

Arms scheme

The former deputy chairman of Ferranti International, Mr James Guerin, was behind an illegal scheme to export weapons to South Africa, according to FBI evidence.

Missing link

A missing link between reptile-like creatures known as pelycosaurs, which thrived more than 320 million years ago, and their descendants, from which mammals were derived, has been identified.

Leeds inflation

Leeds United, newly promoted to the first division, has more than doubled the cost of season tickets.

INDEX

Arts	18-19
Births, marriages, deaths	17
Books	21
Business	25-34
Court & Social	16
Crosswords	22-24
Law Report	32
Leading articles	15
Letters	16
Obituary	8
Parliament	22
Preview	22
Science & Technology	35-38
Sport	44-48
TV & Radio	23
Weather	24

US upset by Moscow line on Baltic states

By Our Foreign Staff

MR JAMES Baker, the US Secretary of State, yesterday deplored the Kremlin's refusal to talk to the Baltic republics. He said in Moscow that he would press Soviet leaders to explain why they had not begun discussions with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

"It's not encouraging to us to see the absence of a dialogue. We would like to see this resolved in a peaceful manner," Mr Baker said as he stood beside Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, before the first meeting of his visit.

The US Secretary of State is

in Moscow for four days of talks to prepare for the Bush-Gorbachev summit in Washington at the end of this month.

President Bush said in Washington yesterday that the crisis over Lithuania's declaration of independence "certainly puts some tension on the summit". He said: "I'd like to see the relief of that economic pressure on Lithuania. That would clear the air fast. But until something like that happens, there will be tension."

Latvia talks hopes, page 12

Five Saatchi directors quit to form rival firm

By Richard Evans
Media Editor

SAATCHI and Saatchi, the trouble-torn communications group, was rocked last night by the resignation of five senior directors from its London advertising agency, who are to form a rival company.

The five, together with three other members of the breakaway team, claim to have been responsible for around £72 million or 20 per cent of Saatchi annual billings and £15 million of new business over the past two years. All five directors were Saatchi "born and bred", with more than 50 working years' experience at London's biggest agency. The new agency is to be called Cowan, Kemsley, Taylor Ltd. Another breakaway is strongly rumoured. Mr Paul Cowan, Saatchi's most experi-

enced group account director and manager of the new agency, said yesterday: "We believe room exists for a lean and fit agency. We want to recapture the original Saatchi spirit and advertising values."

Mr Cowan, aged 38, told Mr Paul Beinsfair and Mr Bill Muirhead, managing director and chairman of the Saatchi agency, about the mass defections last night. Other directors going are Mr Adrian Kemsley, the creative executive at Saatchi with most awards and a board member since 1988; Miss Maggie Taylor, a board member since 1987 and recently promoted to divisional planning director; Mr Josh Dovey, promoted to the board in 1988 and broadcast director at Zenith Media; and Mr Charlie Makin, media group director since 1988.

Earlier this month Mr Terry Bannister and Mr Roy Warman left Saatchi and Saatchi, two years after they were appointed to the advertising group's main board, while Mr John Sharkey resigned this week as deputy chairman of Saatchi and Saatchi Advertising International. In the mid- and late-1980s, the agency lost some of the sharpness, dynamism and entrepreneurial spirit which had contributed towards its success.

Although the new Cowan, Kemsley, Taylor agency will be starting from scratch at a time when the advertising industry is coming to terms with harsh economic realities, the partners' experience and previous association with top accounts could pose problems for their former employer.

Mr Cowan's account group at Saatchi, formed in 1987, expanded

its turnover from £4.5 million to £44 million with campaigns ranging from Rascal Vodafone and the Solid Fuel Campaign to Reckitt and Coleman and the launch of Plax in the UK. The creative partners in the new agency have scooped 22 industry awards since 1984.

Mr Bainsfair attempted last night to put a brave face on yesterday's developments. "I don't see it as a major problem as far as the running of the agency is concerned. Obviously I am very sad because I know these people personally, but on the other hand they are not leaving here with any business. They are not taking any accounts with them."

He emphasized that the agency had 70 directors, so the resignations would not have the impact normally associated with a company's board.



Sir Donald: "Beef is safe for everyone to eat"

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Mr Andrew Stephens, from Stratford-upon-Avon, said: "We might as well give up and turn the place into a golf course. There's no money to be made in beef and you can be sure the Government won't help. They think we still call them Daisy and Buttercup and do it for fun."

Day in town: Two porpoises near Tower Bridge

Broken fan blade fell into engine of crash jet

By Harvey Elliott

FOR more than 15 minutes, the British Midland jet which crashed on to the M1 flew with a 9in piece of broken fan blade lodged harmlessly in the sound proofing at the front of its engine, the inquest into the 47 victims of the crash was told yesterday.

Gradually, the blade shook itself free when the jet was within 2½ miles of the runway, falling into the rapidly rotating fan and beginning a "cascading failure" of other parts which wrecked the damaged engine as the jet, under almost no power, smashed into an embankment. Mr Christopher Pollard, an air accident investigator, told the inquest jury in Loughborough that "had it stayed in the acoustic lining, there is no reason to suppose the engine would not have produced sufficient power to land safely".

The broken blade was just one in a long and complex series of events which took investigators more than a year to unravel in one of the most intensive pieces of air accident detective work and whose results, the jury was told by Mr Edward Trimble, the chief investigator, would prove "a milestone in aviation safety". Mr Pollard described how the fan blade broke as the air-

craft reached cruising height, unbalancing the fan and causing the blades to rub against a material on the rim of the engine. This was sucked into the hottest part of the engine, becoming a "huge and dramatic gout of flame which could have been as long as 25ft".

The engine then stabilized and continued under very low power almost normally although it was still unbalanced. Only when more power was sought did the broken blade shake itself free and fall into the engine, breaking into dozens of pieces some of which were found in the piggery of an agricultural college.

A team of five investigators gradually rebuilt the fan from dozens of pieces and subjected it to metalurgical tests until they found precisely which blade had broken. At first, they did not realize that all engines of that type were at risk of failure and assumed that there was a fault in one particular blade. Only when two other aircraft had similar failures did they decide there was "a generic problem".

Tests at the engine manufacturers eventually proved that the failure had been caused by aerodynamic vibrations set up under the particular conditions of climb, altitude and power although none of the tests conducted by CFM International in France showed vibration levels sufficient to lead to catastrophe.

Mr Pollard said that the engine—a CFM 56-3C—had not been tested in flight but had been subjected to intensive tests on the ground. Until this accident, engine manufacturers had always discovered potential problems by simulating take-off and landings and high altitude flight. He said that the reason the engine had been tested on the ground and not in flight was because of the need to attach monitoring instruments to many parts to establish just where any potential problems might lie.

"This is the first incident where such a test has failed to reveal such vibration," Mr Pollard said. "It invalidates the test although I am satisfied that the methods used by the company were satisfactory. With hindsight, the increase in power required by the 33 engine proved to be significant."

When the blade first failed, the engine began a series of "stalls" which eventually stabilized when the pilots throttled back both engines. Unfortunately, they believed that the right hand engine was the one giving the trouble and closed it down when in fact it was the left hand engine. When they asked for more power, it vibrated so strongly that fuel and oil pipes shook themselves loose, allowing oil and fuel to gather in the hot part of the engine and cause a fire. The inquest continues today.

Officer's convictions quashed

By David Young

A NAVAL officer who was found guilty of two charges of ill-treating a fellow officer during a survival training exercise has had his court martial convictions quashed.

Lieutenant Gordon Smith, aged 36, was tried in February at Portsmouth charged with the ill-treatment of Lt Simon Rowland, contrary to Section 36A of the Naval Discipline Act 1957. Lt Rowland, of Newton Abbot, Dorset, collapsed during a training exercise supervised by Lt Smith, an instructor at the Royal Navy Survival Equipment School in Hampshire.

The court martial was told that Lt Smith pulled the then Sub-Lt Rowland by the hair and punched him on the back of the head after he collapsed with heatstroke. The officer, aged 23, spent 15 days in a coma.

The MoD said yesterday that the Admiralty Board had concluded that the convictions verdict might not have been reached if it had been directed in accordance with a Court of Appeal judgement and so must be regarded as unsafe. It has directed that they be quashed.

Henson, creator of the Muppets, dies aged 53



The puppeteer: Jim Henson surrounded by his creations — Miss Piggy, Kermit, the ever reluctant target of her affections, and, from *The Dark Crystal*, Treasurer Skeksis

From James Bone
New York

MR JIM Henson, the puppeteer who made learning fun for the television generation by creating the Muppets, died unexpectedly at a New York hospital yesterday after being admitted 21 hours earlier as an emergency patient. The hospital said that Mr Henson, aged 53, died of a bacterial infection.

Mr Henson, who was born in Greenville, Mississippi, fell in love with puppeteering as a teenager. Friends said he was the kind of child who watched Peter Pan fly but always kept an eye on the strings to see how it was done. In the 1950s, he crossed puppets with marionettes to create Kermit the Frog, Miss Piggy and the ever-complaining Oscar the Grouch, and they made their debut on a local television station in Washington DC in 1959.

The lovable foam-rubber and flannel characters became international superstars, however, only when they began to

appear in 1969 on the hit children's television show *Sesame Street*. The show aimed to teach mathematics and English to children between one and five years old, but its all-too-human cast made it an instant hit with adults, reawakening interest in the art of puppeteering. It is now seen regularly in more than 80 countries.

Peggy Charren, founder of Action for Children's Television in Cambridge, Massachusetts, said of Mr Henson: "He could make you laugh while you're crying."

Mr Henson, the voice of Kermit, did not achieve his ambition for a separate *The Muppets Show* until he took the act to Britain in the 1970s and got the backing of Lord Grade. His support helped attract such guest stars as Bob Hope and Frank Sinatra.

The Muppets moved to the United States and received immediate syndication. Televised since 1976, it reaches an audience of some 235 million viewers in 100 countries, with Russia soon to join its audi-

ence. It has won two television Emmys.

As well as puppets, Mr Henson was a master animator. His first animated series, *Muppet Babies*, won four consecutive Emmy Awards starting in 1984 and is at present in its sixth season on CBS-TV. The show is broadcast in more than 50 countries. Scheduled for release later this year is *The Witches*, a feature film based on a story by Roald Dahl.

Mr Henson collaborated on his projects with his wife, Jane, one of his former puppeteer students. The two, who have five children, worked from an office and factory in two converted buildings on East 69th Street, Manhattan.

The Hensons' townhouse in New York is something of a local legend because of its unique decoration. It boasts a Kermit the Frog telephone, papier-mâché Mooseheads, Miss Piggy wallpaper and even a Kermit portrait in the style of Gainsborough.

Obituary, page 16

Police accused of neglecting murder victims' families

By Quentin Cowdry, Home Affairs Correspondent

FAMILIES of murder victims are often neglected or treated with insensitivity by the police and other criminal justice agencies, according to a report published yesterday which calls for a comprehensive support service.

The report, which cites examples of blood-stained clothes being returned to relatives in bags marked "contaminated—health risk", and of burials and cremations being delayed for up to three months, says families suffering violent bereavement need to be better understood, better informed and given more choice in questions such as who should identify the body.

Victim Support, which carried out the research, says the intense grief such families feel is made worse by their con-

tact, or more often, lack of contact, with social services, the police, courts and the Crown Prosecution Service. More than 75 per cent of the 80 families who participated in the charity's two-year research complained about the police's failure to provide them quickly with full details of how the victim died. Several had first learnt about the murder through the media.

The report says relatives need to be kept better informed about the dates of inquests, court hearings, changes in charges and the reasons behind them. They should also be told when the murderer is released from prison.

The research cites two cases in which the victims' families only discovered the killers had been released when relatives

saw them in the street. Families should be told precisely how the victim had died, even where the death had been brutal. More than half those interviewed felt betrayed by being given patchy details.

The researchers call for the creation of an advisory and counselling service led by Victim Support and makes 20 recommendations. These include calls for coroners to restrict the defence to one post-mortem examination, stipulating the last date by which it should be conducted; for the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to increase awards to families and consider meeting funeral expenses automatically; and for an officer to be assigned in each case to tell relatives of police progress.

Anglo-Catholics oppose Habgood

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

ANGLO-CATHOLIC leaders in the Church of England have made it clear they would not welcome the appointment of the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, as the next Archbishop of Canterbury. Conservative evangelical leaders have already indicated their disapproval.

In a statement to be sent to the Crown Appointments Commission, the Church Union—the principal Anglo-Catholic organization—has demanded that the commission should ensure that the two names submitted to the Prime Minister should "accept unequivocally the authority of Holy Scripture and the doctrines enshrined in the historic creeds of the Catholic Church and the official formularies of the Church of England".

A leading member of the Church Union said the criteria were designed to exclude Dr Habgood, on the assumption that his refusal to interpret such doctrines as the Virgin

Birth in a strictly literal sense amounted to a rejection of the authority of Scripture and the creeds. That is not, however, a point Dr Habgood himself has ever conceded, and he recently stated on television that he believed the doctrine as defined in the creed.

Leaders of the Church Union had a private meeting



Dr Habgood: Scepticism over his biblical views

recently at which they discussed possible successors to Dr Robert Runcie, from which their statement emanated. The indications were that their first preference was for the Bishop of Winchester, the Right Rev Colin James, who is himself an Anglo-Catholic.

Among non-Anglo Catholics, the candidacy of the Bishop of Chelmsford, the Right Rev John Weine, was regarded as very supportable; and there have been hints that the titular leader of the Anglo-Catholics in the Church of England, the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, also inclines towards Bishop Weine.

The Church Union leadership was apparently not enthusiastic towards Dr Robert Eames, the Archbishop of Armagh, whose place in the selection process is bound to be affected by the imminent decision of the Church of Ireland to start ordaining women. The General Synod

meets in Dublin today for a final decision, after the passing of a church Bill by a two-thirds majority on Tuesday. That may make Dr Eames more attractive as a candidate for those who support the ordination of women in England, but even less so to opponents, including members of the Church Union.

The Anglican Evangelical Assembly passed a resolution at its annual meeting last week which was also interpreted as against Dr Habgood. It called for an Archbishop of Canterbury who was "biblically grounded" with a "Christ-centred orthodox theology".

In his speech to the Dublin synod before Tuesday's vote, Dr Eames avoided trying to influence the Synod decision, but pointed to the "sharp division" throughout the Anglican communion on this issue. The vote was carried overwhelmingly among the laity, but only just obtained a two-thirds majority among the clergy.

Runaway wagon kills four

By Mark Souster

LONDON Underground has launched an inquiry into the deaths of four workmen who were crushed to death while carrying out maintenance work yesterday. The Railway Inspectorate has also been informed.

The accident happened at 2am as the men worked on a section of overground track shared with British Rail, between Chorleywood and Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, on the Metropolitan Line. Rush hours services were disrupted.

The men are understood to have died when they were hit by a trailer wagon weighing 18 tons which had rolled down an incline for about a mile. The wagon then collided with a tamping machine, used to pack down ballast between track sleepers.

Mr Alan Osborne, London Underground's safety services manager who will head the inquiry, said the noise from the tamping machine would have drowned out the approach of the wagon, which should have been parked with its brakes on.

He said: "This sort of accident has never happened on London Underground before. We put a lot of emphasis on safety and so we want to get to the bottom of how this was caused."

The dead men, who were part of a nine-strong team, were named as Mr Patrick O'Connor, aged 52, Mr Melvin Pounder, aged 41, Mr Deon Newell, aged 22, all underground staff from London, and Mr Ernest Clark, aged 40, from Scotland, the owner of the machine, which was on hire.

Summer Gardens Number

COUNTRY LIFE



Summer Gardens

- Topiary and romantic planting: the paradox of Mount Stewart, County Down
- The new gods of sculpture from the East
- Clematis that bloom in winter
- A rare Rococo garden in Yorkshire
- Preview of Chelsea Flower Show

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COUNTRY LIFE

EVERY THURSDAY

£7,500 award for beaten Maze escaper

By Edward Gorman
Irish affairs correspondent

A PRISONER assaulted by staff at the Maze top security jail after the mass escape by IRA men in 1983 was awarded record compensation of £7,500 yesterday. The award to Joseph Simpson, aged 38, of Andersonstown, west Belfast, was announced at the High Court in Belfast after the settlement of his case against the Northern Ireland office, which did not admit liability but agreed to pay costs estimated at £5,000.

The award brings to £45,500 the total paid in compensation to prisoners in the jail at the time of the breakout and solicitors believe it sets a new benchmark for the 18 claims still outstanding. One leading Belfast solicitor said: "This very

much ups the ante for the rest of them, although each case is assessed individually. Obviously Simpson's injuries were serious enough to merit a substantial sum."

Other experienced observers interpreted the award as evidence that the Government had decided to offer substantial settlements to avoid further political embarrassment over the affair. It was the first award since a Supreme Court judgement in Dublin in March when two IRA men, who escaped from the Maze, were set free on grounds that they could face ill-treatment by officers at the jail on their return.

The court quoted extensively from a judgement by Sir Brian Hurion, the Lord Chief Justice in Northern Ireland, in an earlier Maze compensation claim in

which he said that not only had the prisoner in question been ill-treated but prison officers had lied to the court. Simpson is due for release in 1993 after completing a 20-year sentence for attempted murder which was increased by five years for escaping.

He claimed he was punched and kicked by prison staff after being brought back to the Maze after escaping. He also said he was dragged along the ground while wearing only underpants and pushed into a door frame, causing a head wound which required stitches.

Simpson is the first of 19 claims brought by prisoners who escaped. Last January, 22 prisoners who failed to break out were awarded a total of £38,000 for injuries received at the hands of prison officers.

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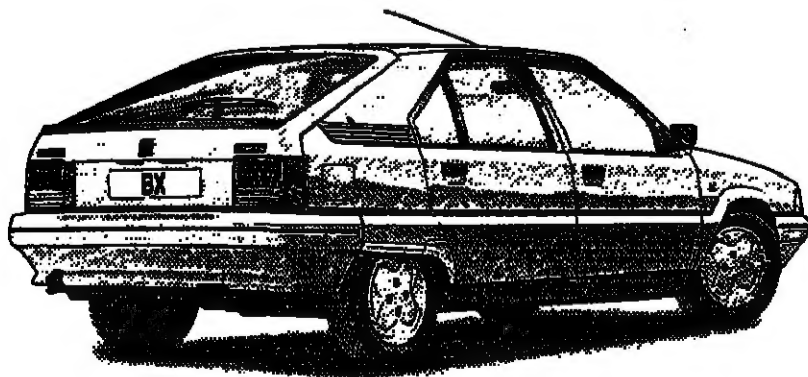
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	12 Months	24 Months	36 Months	48 Months
Flat Rate	0%	3.9%	6.9%	7.9%
A.P.R.	0%	7.7%	13.5%	15.2%
Initial Payment (20% Deposit)	£1,685.22	£1,685.22	£1,685.22	£1,685.22
Monthly Payments of	£567.89	£302.75	£225.99	£184.80
Finance Charge	NIL	£535.72	£1,405.36	£2,140.12
Total Payable	£8,425.50	£8,961.22†	£9,830.86†	£10,565.62†

Applicants must be over 18 years of age and credit worthy. A guarantee may be required. Full written quotations are available on request.† All finance offers are subject to credit acceptance, vehicle availability and relate to credit transactions completed before 31 May 1990. †Including a £10 acceptance fee payable with the first instalment.

from What Car? magazine and were calculated over 3 years and 30,000 miles, taking into account fuel, depreciation, servicing and insurance.

In other respects though, you will find the BX 14TGE miles ahead.

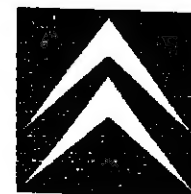
Unlike some other cars mentioned here, it comes complete with electric front windows, central locking, low profile tyres, tinted glass, folding rear seats and radio cassette.

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Running.

CITROËN BX 



Lords press for language teaching in infant school

By Sheila Gann, Political Reporter

BRITISH schoolchildren will stand little chance of competing on equal terms within the European Community while there is a shortage of teachers and an instinctive resistance at all levels of society to learning foreign languages, a House of Lords committee says today.

The peers recommend urgent action to encourage pupils of all abilities to learn at least one or two foreign languages from primary school age through to the end of their secondary school education.

In particular, the Lords European Communities committee demands that the attitude of British society towards modern foreign language learning must change. "The committee call on the Government to launch a campaign bringing together all strands of current European awareness advertising in the context of the completion of the internal market and uttering the death knell of the monoglot tradition of English society."

"Teachers and pupils, parents and politicians, employers and employees must all be made aware of the vital importance of modern foreign language learning as a means of communication and cross-cultural understanding and as an aid to business and overseas trade," it says.

The committee, chaired by Lady Lockwood, holds out little hope of improving foreign language education while there is a shortage of at least 1,750 qualified modern language teachers - the equivalent to 11 per cent - which is considered by peers to be a conservative estimate.

"The shortage of modern foreign language teachers in the UK has already reached crisis level and is likely to worsen," it says. "Urgent action is needed on the three main sources of complaint by teachers: status, conditions and pay." The committee recommends special schemes to encourage qualified teachers with children back to the

classroom by providing flexible working hours and the employment of qualified teachers from other EC nations.

The report also criticizes the Government's legislation preventing schools from charging for many outside activities which, teachers' organizations told the committee, is stopping exchange visits and school trips abroad.

The peers found that the number of pupils taking A level French, for example, has fallen by more than 10 per cent in eight years to 18,000. More girls than boys took language examinations.

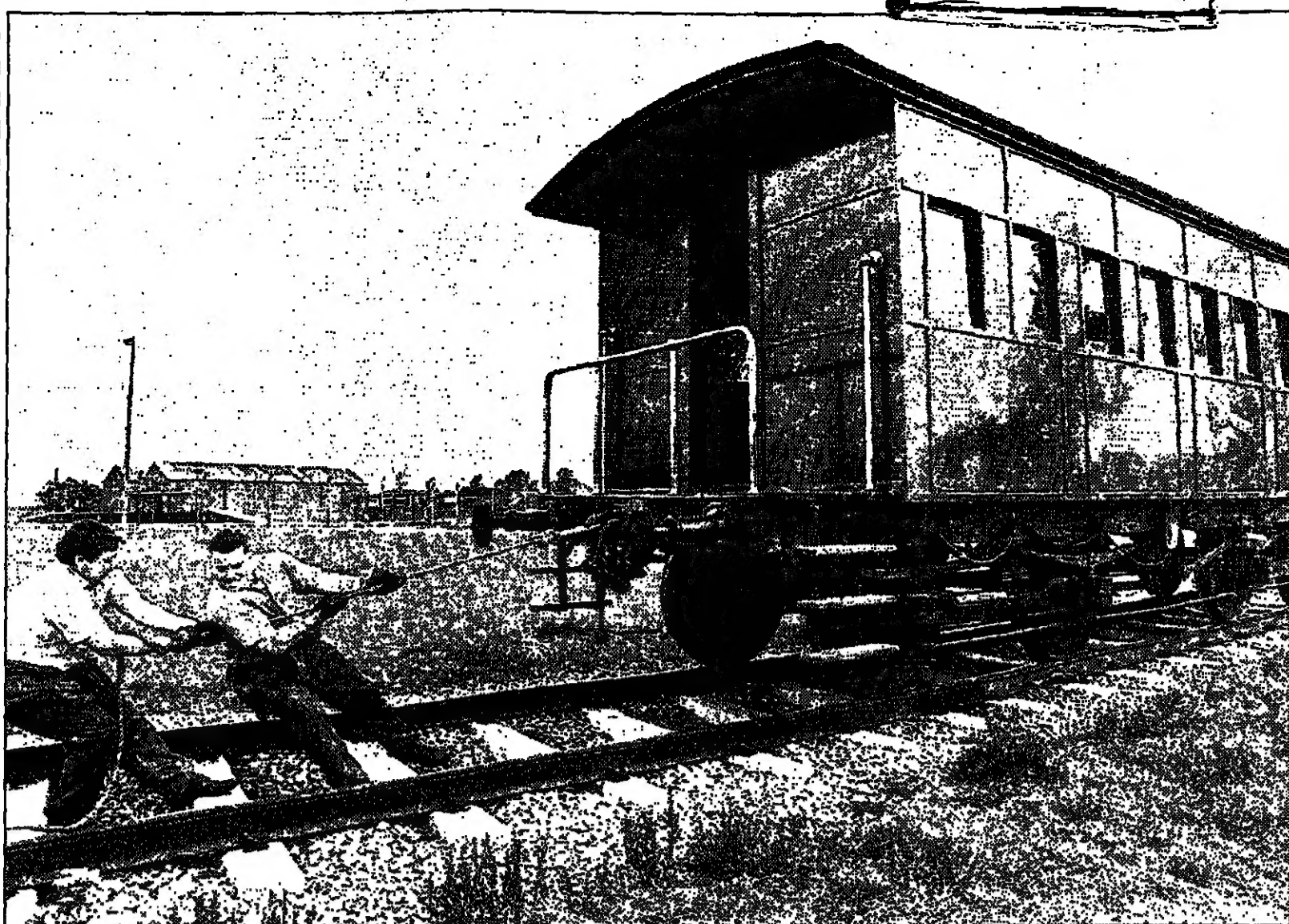
The committee concludes: "The UK stands out amongst the member states for its poor provision of modern foreign language teaching in the primary sector." There was widespread evidence that languages were learnt more easily and accents acquired more perfectly at a young age.

● A £3 million package of educational programmes intended to prepare British people for the language, business and consumer challenges posed by Europe and 1992 was launched yesterday by the BBC (Richard Evans writes).

The initiative coincides with a Gallup survey carried out for the BBC which shows that while 86 per cent of the British public think that European Community affairs are important for the UK, three out of four people do not feel well informed about what the Single European Market in 1992 means for Britain.

Radio and television programmes will range over languages, business and the effects of the single market on the individual. You and 92, a television series of 10 programmes, each of 35 minutes, explores Britain's readiness for 1992.

European Schools and Language Learning in UK Schools: House of Lords Select Committee on European Communities, 13th report (Stationery Office, £15.45)



Mr Trevor Robert (left) and Mr Kevin Rose hauling a carriage yesterday used by Kitchener in the Sudan campaigns of the 1890s. It is being transferred from a Ministry of Defence site in Shoeburyness, Essex, to the Museum of Army Transport in Beverley, Humberside

TV campaign aims to lure teachers back to class

By Douglas Broom, Education Reporter

MR JOHN MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education, yesterday defended a £2.2 million advertising campaign to recruit teachers.

Dismissing suggestions that the money should have been spent on improving teachers' pay, he said the advertisements would help to raise the standing of the teaching profession in the public eye.

"If we had put the money into teachers' pay it would have produced a minuscule effect. Criticism of this campaign is wholly misplaced. We would have deserved criticism if we had not done it."

The campaign, produced by the advertising agency Saatchi and Saatchi, started with advertisements on TV South, Thames and Central Television before News at Ten last

night. Viewers saw pupils learning about chemistry and French from teachers who are clearly friendly and committed. The slogan for the campaign is "Teaching brings out the best in people."

There will also be a series of national newspaper advertisements featuring classroom photographs including a boy aged 14 gazing amorously at a girl companion. The caption says: "It's quite a challenge making fractional distillation more interesting than sex."

Mr MacGregor said: "There has never been a better time to become a teacher. The exciting developments of the GCSE and the National Curriculum provide a stimulating environment in which to work. People need to be aware of the professionalism

required and the job satisfaction to be gained from teaching. There is no doubt that it offers a challenging and rewarding career."

The minister said no target had been set for the number of people it was hoped the campaign would attract but its success would be carefully monitored. He believed the campaign would be welcomed by teachers.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, accused Mr MacGregor of promoting an "ivory towers" image of classroom life. He said: "It is ridiculous to suggest that teaching brings out the best in people. Any new teacher has to be a complete bastard for the first six months. The golden rule is not to smile at all for the first year in order to gain control. Only then can you afford to be friendly to the kids."

Mr Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, welcomed the campaign but added: "The Government can no longer claim that there is no problem of teacher recruitment in schools. I welcome the fact that they are trying to interest youngsters in teaching but it will take more than advertising to do that. Once the young people look at pay levels they will see that by the standards of ICI, Esso and IBM, teaching is very much an also-ran."

Mr Tony Cleaver, chief executive of IBM (UK) Ltd, said: "I am anxious to see this campaign succeed. It is absolutely essential that our young people get the highest quality education if Britain is to play its full part in the intensely competitive decade of the 1990s."

The launch of the campaign in London, which had been attacked earlier by the Labour Party as "glitz and snivel", coincided with the publication of a report by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools on previous recruitment initiatives.

The inspectors said recruitment levels to teacher-training courses in technology, mathematics and physics had been disappointing in spite of two years of government initiatives designed to boost interest. Recruitment to courses in technology had been stronger than in the other subjects but physics did least well.

It added that the financial difficulties facing students embarking on post-graduate Certificate of Education courses and the inconvenient location of courses contributed to the low levels of recruitment.

Tories attacked by Lord Joseph over child benefit

By Nicholas Wood, Political Correspondent

A POWERFUL assault on the Government's record on the family and a call for the reintroduction of child tax allowances is to be published today by one of the Prime Minister's closest allies.

Lord Joseph, the former Cabinet minister and Mrs Margaret Thatcher's mentor during her early years as party leader, accuses the Conservatives of "effective discrimination" against the family through tax changes and freezing child benefit.

He is also critical of the decision to give tax concessions for childcare to working mothers while "ignoring" those who stay at home when their children are young. This is not a "balanced" treatment of the family.

He urges the Government to give one-earner couples a tax allowance equal to that enjoyed by families with two incomes, an idea dropped by the Government in its introduction of separate taxation of husband and wife.

Lord Joseph said that the family is at risk of disintegration under such pressures as casual sex, rising levels of divorce and separation, a "huge" abortion rate, and child and drug abuse. The Government has added a financial "squeeze" to the culturally and spiritually hostile framework in which children are being reared.

"No government can guarantee that parents will bring up their children well. But we can at least end the present

fiscal discouragement of doing so. If we did, fewer young might commit crime, more young might learn well in both their homes and their schools, and cycles of disadvantage might wane," he concludes.

Lord Joseph's intervention in a paper published by the Centre for Policy Studies, the think-tank he co-founded with Mrs Thatcher in the mid-1970s, is part of a campaign by the centre for the restoration of child tax allowances, scrapped by the last Labour government, to run alongside existing child benefit.

The proposal is endorsed by Lord Joseph, but his paper, which has been given to the Prime Minister, is also part of a wider move by Tory policymakers to propel the state of the family to the top of the political agenda and ensure it is a prime theme in the next Tory manifesto.

Unlike other Western European countries, Britain has failed to maintain tax and benefit systems designed to ensure that the living standards of families are roughly equivalent to those of their childless counterparts. In 1988, spending on each person in families with dependent children fell from £73.74 a week when the mother was working to £54.31 a week when she stayed at home.

Rewards of Parenthood. Towards more equitable tax treatment. By Lord Joseph. (Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilford Street, London SW1E 6PL. £2.25 incl p&p, 16pp).

Conflict of interest denied

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

MR MICHAEL Mates, the Conservative MP for Hampshire East, yesterday strongly denied there was any conflict of interest between his business activities and his chairmanship of the cross-party Commons select committee on defence.

He also dismissed an allegation that the Americans had complained to the Ministry of Defence about the pressure and lobbying activities of a chairman of a select committee.

Denouncing Mr Tam Dalyell, a Labour backbencher, for making the claim under parliamentary privilege, Mr Mates said it was without foundation. He said it was alleged that last September he was in the Pentagon in Wash-

ington lobbying for a public relations company. In the Register of Members' Interests Mr Mates is listed as a partner in Cheltenham Consul-

tants, whose clients include Booth Engineering Ltd, Court Trust Ltd, Good Relations Ltd, Link-Miles Ltd, London Oriental Carpets Ltd, National Computing Centre Ltd, Performing Rights Society and SGL Ltd.

Mr Mates said the claim was untrue and that the firm had not started trading until January 1990. He said it was a Labour member of the committee who had suggested they seek memoranda from simulator companies in the UK. At his instigation, the four manufacturers were asked to make submissions.

He said he had advised one of the companies over the past four years, but had no contact with them over the preparation of their memorandum.

Mr Mates: Rejected Mr Dalyell's claims

Open verdict on French villa drowning

By Robin Young

AN OPEN verdict was recorded yesterday on a woman who drowned in the swimming pool at her French villa after the coroner had heard that the lover, with whom she had quarrelled and in whose favour her will may have been forged, had refused to come from France to give evidence.

Dr Paul Knapman, the Westminster Coroner, said there was little evidence that Mrs Patricia Simons, of Park Village East, Camden Town, north-west London, had been murdered. He could see no need for police investigations to be pursued further.

Mrs Simons, aged 36, was found drowned in the swimming pool at her villa in Antibes on August 22 last year. Mrs Vivienne MacRae, of Welwyn, Hertfordshire,

told the inquest she had been staying at the villa, with M Claude Roche and Mrs Simons' boyfriend, Mr Mark Dorrington-Niblett. She said that there had been a "bad atmosphere" at dinner on the evening before Mrs Simons' death.

"Mark and Claude had called her a 'bird' in French. It was only a joke but she took it rather seriously and they began to row. When we got back to the villa, she and Mark continued rowing in their room. It sounded very violent and went on for some time. I could hear doors and shutters slamming."

Mrs MacRae said she fell asleep, but awoke to hear Mrs Simons calling her name. "When I went out to the pool it was in darkness but I could see her floating below the surface of the water in the

deep end. We tried to revive her but it was no use."

Mrs MacRae added that a few days before her death, Mrs Simons had asked her whether she thought Mr Dorrington-Niblett was after her money. Mrs MacRae said: "She was talking in terms of Mark being a kept man. I think she was very upset about it." Before the incident, Mrs MacRae said, her friend had been unsure about what to do with her will and whether to leave the villa to her lover.

Detective Inspector Peter Turner said he had met difficulties from the French authorities in investigating Mrs Simons' death. The local magistrate had refused him permission to enter the area to pursue his inquiries. Mr Turner said that Mr Dorrington-Niblett had an alibi in that a friend had seen him

returning to his villa at 2am, which was about the time of Mrs Simons' death.

Under Mrs Simons' will, Mr Turner said, the villa in Antibes had been bequeathed to Mr Dorrington-Niblett, but a handwriting specialist had analysed the will and felt that it could be a forgery.

A post-mortem examination by French doctors revealed that Mrs Simons had two and a half times the legal limit of alcohol in her blood when she died. Dr Richard Shepherd, a pathologist, told the inquest: "It is inadvisable to swim with such an alcohol level. Mrs Simons died from drowning."

Last night a lawyer representing Mrs Simons' estranged husband, Mr Edward Simons, a company director, said her will was likely to be contested.

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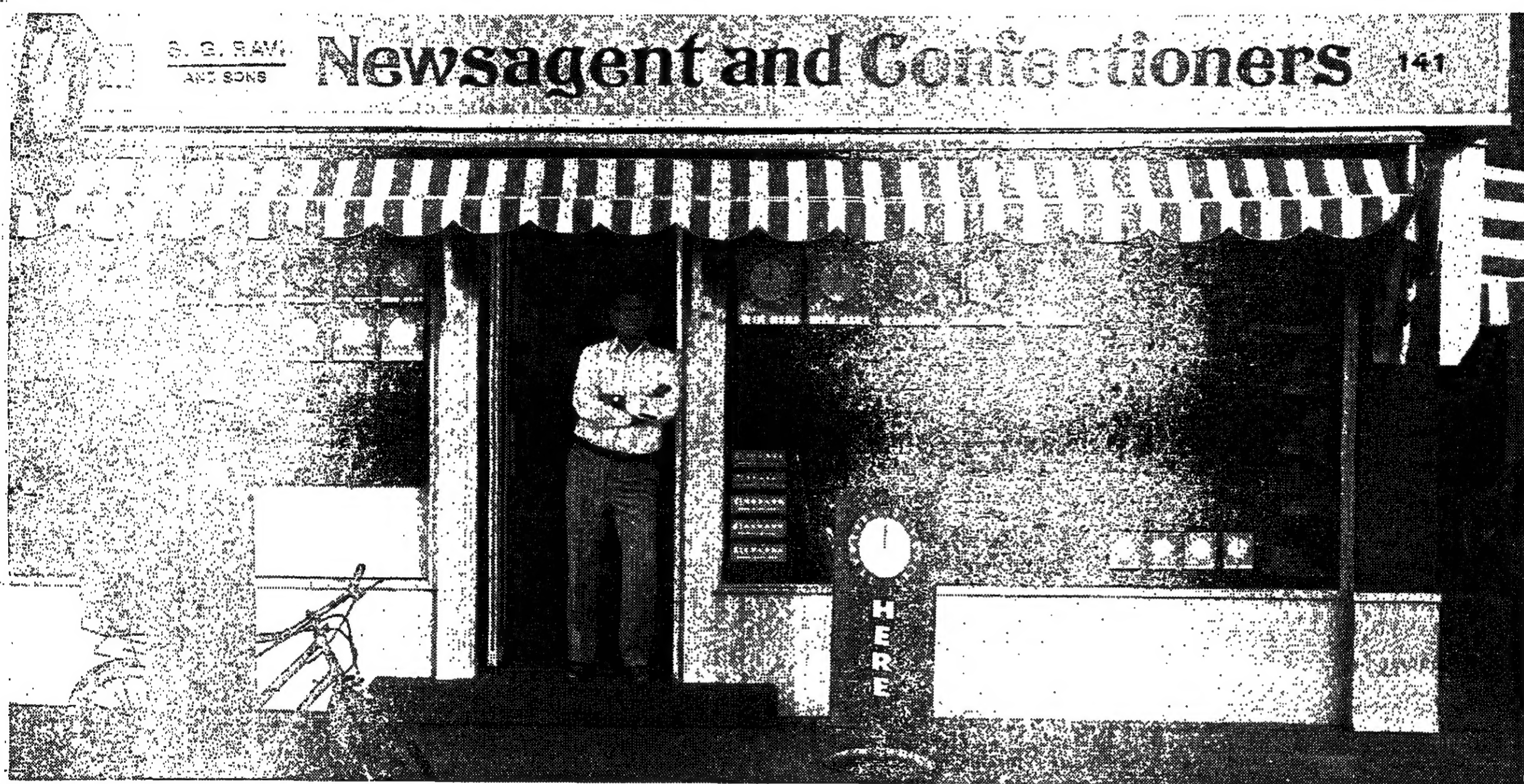
If you think you fit any of the above descriptions, make sure you're at Olympia June 28th - 30th, for Directions 1990.

For more information about taking a stand at Directions, contact: Kate Dawson, Trotman & Company, 12 Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey TW9 6UA. Tel (081) 940 5668.

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| Crown Prosecution Service | National Power |
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Peers head for clash on war crimes

Aids risk higher for females

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Science C. ...
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Peers head for clash on war crimes

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

THE Government is to consider overriding the House of Lords if it throws out the Bill allowing suspected Nazi war criminals to be brought to trial in Britain.

Senior Cabinet ministers are prepared to risk a constitutional clash by reintroducing the Bill and forcing it through under the Parliament Act of 1911 during the next session of Parliament. There is a possibility that the Lords will reject the Bill when it comes up for second reading on June 4. If so, senior ministers are making plain that the Government will then consider invoking the Parliament Act. Under it a Bill can be passed without the agreement of the House of Lords if it is passed twice by the Commons and rejected twice by the Lords in successive sessions of Parliament.

The Act stipulates that a year must elapse between the second reading of the Bill in the Commons in the first of these sessions and the completion of its passage through the Commons in the second.

The Bill was given a second reading in the Commons by 273 votes to 60 on March 19. If the Parliament Act procedure were used, therefore, it could not become law until the spring of next year.

Mr David Waddington, the Home Secretary, and other senior ministers believe that the size of the Commons majority, on a free vote, gives the Government the authority to reintroduce the Bill if necessary.

Ministers have refrained from making public statements about the Government's intentions to avoid antagonizing peers before the June vote. Mr Waddington and his colleagues are, however, anxious that legislation for which considerable preparation has taken place and for which there is democratic support in the Commons, should go through. If the Bill is lost for this session the Cabinet will be urged by some senior ministers to reintroduce it at the start of the next session.

Mr Waddington has announced that a team of nine police officers will investigate the cases against the suspected war criminals. They will follow up evidence to the Hetherington-Chalmers inquiry into war crimes which confirmed there is sufficient evidence for the prospect of fair trials in Britain.

If the Cabinet decides to reintroduce the Bill next session the clear hope of ministers will be that the Lords will back down rather than frustrate the will of the Commons.

No Act has been passed under the Parliament Act for the past 40 years but the last Labour government twice reintroduced Bills in subsequent sessions after they had been rejected by the Lords. On both occasions the Lords backed down and allowed them through.

Aids risk higher for females

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

WOMEN are twice as much at risk of contracting the Aids virus through sex as men and the number of cases among British women has doubled in the last year, a conference organized in London by the National Aids Trust and attended by the Princess of Wales was told yesterday.

Dr Anne Johnson, of the Middlesex Hospital, said 117 women were known to have developed Aids in Britain and more than 1,300 others have been recorded as carrying the virus.

Studies showed that up to 30 per cent of women having sex with an infected man became infected, while up to only 13 per cent of men became HIV positive after sex with an infected woman.

The reasons why women appear to be more vulnerable were not fully understood, she said. "We are seeing the second wave of the Aids epidemic in Britain. It is following the same pattern as in the United States where it began among homosexuals and moved into heterosexuals, primarily through intravenous drug abuse."

British football supporters travelling to the World Cup in Italy next month should take condoms with them, Dr Judy Bury of Lothian Health Board, Edinburgh, told the conference. "There is a lot of HIV infection in Italy and there will be many young men going to the World Cup who have HIV and do not know it."

Police ask for help to identify poll tax rioters



A man of 5ft 10-11in, with brown hair which was long at the back. He was wearing stained or greasy trousers and was seen at the south-east corner of Trafalgar Square



A man in his 20s, height about 5ft 10ins, with a skinhead haircut and a gunmetal-colour jacket. The police are not concerned with anyone else in these pictures



A woman of about 5ft 5ins in her late teens or early 20s. She was seen outside South Africa House



A woman of about 5ft 5ins in her late teens or early 20s. She was seen outside South Africa House

Britain vows to limit size of CO₂ discharge

From Michael McCarthy, Environment Correspondent, Bergen

BRITAIN will have a comprehensive national strategy within six months for controlling emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the gas from coal-fired power-stations and vehicles mainly responsible for global warming, Mr David Trippier, Minister for Environment and Countryside, said yesterday.

The commitment, which will affect almost every citizen, is likely to mean campaigns for saving domestic and industrial energy and improving vehicle efficiency or even restricting traffic growth.

Mr Trippier said the commitment would have "enormous implications" for energy and transport policy. He spoke of "dramatic" policy changes and said it would cause "a lot of pain and anguish. But there is a problem with the climate. We must respond, and respond we will."

Mr Trippier told British journalists at the end of the Bergen conference on sustainable development that the Government would "definitely" fix a target for stabilization of CO₂ emissions

before the end of the World Climate Conference which finishes in Geneva on November 6. Achieving the target would involve a comprehensive national strategy, he said. Since the Noordwijk international meeting on climate change last November, Britain has been committed to CO₂ stabilization by 2000. The crucial question of the level at which this should be done — the level, for example, of 1990 — has been left open, and until yesterday there was no indication of when it would be decided.

Mr Trippier gave no hint of any level the Government may have in mind, but some European Community countries favour "present levels" or even the level of 1988, to be achieved by the end of the century. Adopting a target for controlling CO₂ implies an end to the unrestricted growth of both the electricity industry and the road transport sector.

Asked about the possible effect on the Government's electricity privatization plans, Mr Trippier referred the matter to Mr John Wakeham,

Secretary of State for Energy, but said: "You cannot suggest that this has not been thought through. All of this has been taken into account by the energy secretary."

Britain would have to move dramatically down the road of energy efficiency, he said, and this would be addressed in the Environment White Paper to be published in the autumn, which is being prepared by Mr Chris Patten, Secretary of State for the Environment, and which might well be the document in which the CO₂ strategy is outlined.

Mr Trippier was asked about a recent statement by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Transport, that he did not personally think substantial cuts in CO₂ emissions from motor vehicles could be achieved "in the short term," by which he meant by the year 2000. Mr Trippier said: "We will have to address the problem of transport in the White Paper."

The costs of a global warming strategy, which a few countries such as The Netherlands have adopted, are likely to be considerable, Mr Trippier said that the question of costs was being studied. He added: "We have never said that it would be cost-free."

He made no reference to fiscal or other measures the Government might consider to restrict, for example, movements of cars or to encourage energy efficiency.

CO₂ emissions from motor vehicles, which represent 18 per cent of the British CO₂ total, have risen steeply in recent years from 21 million tonnes in 1982 to 28 million tonnes in 1988.

Emissions from power stations, which are the largest sector with 33 per cent of the total, have stayed steady or declined in recent years to their present figure of 52 million tonnes. They are set to rise.

The inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, the body sponsored by the United Nations studying the possible consequences of the greenhouse effect for the world community, is due to publish its first report a week tomorrow.

DETECTIVES investigating the poll tax riot in central London at the end of March have gathered more than 2,500 photographs of suspects taken during disorder which led to 1,800 reported crimes and damage estimated to cost over £2 million (Stewart Tindler writes). A total of 452 arrests have been made.

Det Chief Supt Roy Ramm disclosed the progress made by the 134 members of the Scotland Yard investigation team as he appealed for help in identifying four men and a woman photographed by police during the riots. The five were seen in Whitehall or Trafalgar Square.

Mr Ramm said photographs issued last weekend had led to the identification of half the people shown and two arrests. The police were now

seeking others seen in those pictures, including a woman. The women in the new photographs was outside South Africa House where there was disorder.

Asked whether investigations had shown any organized group behind the trouble, Mr Ramm said no evidence had emerged to prove organization. However, there was evidence to show that some incidents were arranged, including the sit-down in Whitehall, opposite Downing Street, which became a flashpoint. Analysis of the arrests made by the police shows that 37 detainees had some affiliation with animal rights organizations. Mr Ramm pointed out that they might also have links with other groups.

He said the Yard's investigation was concentrating on identifying those involved in a number of flashpoint incidents. It would be unrealistic to say the police would arrest everyone involved on the day.

So far the charges range from attempted murder for a man accused of thrusting an 8ft steel rod through the front section of a police van, to theft, criminal damage and public order breaches. Minor cases have already been dealt with by courts.

The collection of pictures is at a south London police station and all officers who were on duty on the day are being called to look at them. The police are also in contact with other forces across the country for information on groups such as squatters and travellers.

Defeat in seven-year fight

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

AFTER a seven-year fight involving 290 court appearances, Mr Thomas Mathew yesterday lost the latest round of a legal battle that, in its longevity and complexity, rivals that of *Jarndyce v Jarndyce* in *Bleak House*.

Mr Mathew has taken on the legal establishment, banks and estate agents over his late brother's will.

Yesterday, on his 25th birthday, "in person" — without the aid of lawyers — he was refused leave by Lord Justice Beldam to appeal against a court order striking out his statement of claim against 21 defendants, including partners in leading law firms, the National Westminster Bank and Barclays Bank.

Mr Mathew and his wife, Princess Olga Romanoff, a great-niece of the last tsar, had sued Mr Jocelyn Timothy Thomas, a solicitor, and 20 others over the will of his brother, Theobald, who died in 1983, after requiring that his estate be split among his four younger brothers. The estate turned out to be £5 million. Mr Mathew claims that solicitors disposed of £3.8 million before he gained probate.

Yesterday, in the Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Beldam said that a court official had had to strike out the claim as disclosing no cause for action.

Women partners still rare in City

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

WOMEN are still scarce among the top echelons of the big City firms and most employers make no concessions to part-time work or job-sharing, according to a survey by the City of London Law Society.

The report shows that 96 per cent of firms replying to its questionnaire have fewer than 10 women partners, although 77 per cent had equal numbers of male and female articulated clerks.

Mrs Karen Richardson, a member of the survey committee, said this "would suggest that the numbers of females are on the increase from the younger end of the market and the proportion of females is accordingly rising as against males."

Despite the growing number of women entering the profession, the City still remains slow to offer working mothers benefits such as flexible hours or part-time working.

At least 61 per cent of firms had no special working arrangements for women and where they did exist, they often did not extend to partners. Nearly 40 per cent of respondents provided part-time working arrangements for assistant solicitors but only 13 per cent did so for partners. Only 3.2 per cent had any job-sharing arrangements.

Mrs Richardson, who re-

cently retired as chairman of the Association of Women Solicitors, said that despite efforts made by some City firms, in general they still had some way to go to meet the needs of women partners.

"There is still this idea that it is all right for assistant solicitors to work part-time, but that partners must be there every minute of the day. It is a complete misconception; the work that the assistant solicitor and partner do is the same kind of work."

She said that arrangements in the City were probably behind those in many provincial firms. "You have to bear in mind that the City is the last bastion of anything that is going; you would not expect it to be in the forefront of pioneering special working arrangements."

The survey also showed that larger firms tended to be more flexible towards women: only 15 per cent of small firms have part-time assistant solicitors compared with 45 per cent of larger firms. Creches were not particularly popular, with only 11 firms favouring the provision of creche facilities, although 24 respondents said they would be prepared to give some financial support.

Amnesty International has offered the Law Society half the places in its London creche. The society welcomed the offer of the eight places.

Riot jail gets new inmates

Strangeways Prison has received its first new inmates since the 25-day riot and siege which destroyed large sections of the building last month (Peter Davenport writes).

Five men, classified as low-risk category and serving short sentences, arrived on Tuesday and more were accepted yesterday. The Home Office said it was intended to build the numbers up to 50. They will be housed in the new hospital block, one of the few areas to escape damage, and might be assigned to clearing up the remaining debris.

Bournemouth council has passed a motion against suing Leeds council for damage by rioting Leeds United football supporters saying that it "does not regard the city of Leeds and the great majority of its people as responsible for the action of football hooligans".

Butlin's all-clear. A baby and a teenage girl who had meningitis while at Butlin's Somerset World in Minehead, had different strains of the virus and were probably infected before visiting the camp, Somerset Health Authority said yesterday.

Murder inquiry. Gypsies attending their annual fair at Appleby, Cumbria, next month will be questioned by police about the unsolved murder of a baby boy whose charred and legless body was found on a tip at Millom, Cumbria, in December.

Rescue dog. Mrs Fiona Levitt, aged 29, of Cilgerran, Dyfed, was pulled to safety by Cassius, a Rottweiler, after she floundered in the freezing Teifi yesterday.

Up and running. Two early-19th-century marble statues, each worth £5,000, have been stolen from the grounds of Broadworth Hall, South Yorkshire. Police believe the thieves used lifting gear and a van to escape with the figures.

Poll tax veto threatens revival at oldest working theatre

By Simon Tait
Arts Correspondent

BRITAIN'S oldest working theatre, barely recovered from last year's financial difficulties which forced it to close its studio theatre, faces more funding uncertainty, this time due to community charge capping.

The Bristol Old Vic, where the British premiere of Arthur Miller's *The Luckiest Man in the World* opens tonight, is unable to plan its programme for this year because both authorities which provide it with vital funding, Bristol City Council and Avon County Council, are charge-capped.

Last year the theatre faced the prospect of closure because of a funding shortfall of £280,000,

avoided when Bristol, Avon and the Arts Council belatedly agreed to increase grants. Prospects of reopening the New Vic studio next season have been dashed, however.

Decisions on the level of funding by both Bristol and Avon have been deferred while the implications of charge capping are assessed.

Mr Paul Unwin, artistic director and director of tonight's production, said: "We are a highly successful and ambitious theatre now but it's very difficult to maintain morale and ambition when you don't know what funding you can expect. I cannot announce the programme, which I would normally have done in early April, because I don't know what we can afford to do." Last year

the theatre contributed £800,000 from the box office to its own costs. In 1989-90, Bristol gave £225,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent, and Avon £65,000, up by 25 per cent, but their allocations for 1990-91 are not yet made known to the theatre at least until after the two councils' appeals against capping are heard next month. The Arts Council drastically cut funding three years ago to encourage the local authorities to bring contributions closer to parity.

After the local authority increases and a glowing report from an assessment of the company, the Arts Council increased its grant for 1990-91 by 18 per cent, from £423,600 to £500,000. This will not be affected,

but the prospect of diminished local authority funding could affect the Arts Council subsidy, normally calculated in line with other grants, for the following year.

"The loss of £290,000 would be a very serious matter for any company," Mr Unwin said. "I'm trying not to contemplate the loss of the whole amount, but apart from the programme itself the delay in knowing puts us way behind in marketing and sounding out sponsors."

"Despite magnificent box offices — up to 98 per cent for our *Othello* this season — and very high morale, funding for regional theatre is more perilous than it has ever been."

"I could repeat Sir Peter Hall's view and say there was a willing and

determined attempt to damage the culture of this country, but if it was being less cynical I would say it was a serious case of the left hand not knowing what the right hand was doing."

The Bristol Old Vic was founded 224 years ago and revived in the 1940s after an Arts Council grant, making it Britain's first state-aided theatre. It has been the proving ground for Peter O'Toole, Daniel Day-Lewis, Adrian Noble, the new artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, Jeremy Irons and Greta Scacchi, who went to the theatre's school. The theatre adds more than £2 million a year to the local economy, according to a Bristol Polytechnic study.

Warning for the Royal Mail

There are no plans at present to end the letter monopoly operated by the Royal Mail, but in the event of serious disruption the Government would consider suspending it, Mr Eric Forth, Under Secretary of State for Consumer Affairs, said in a Commons written reply.

The letter monopoly was a privilege and not a right, he said. Options were kept under review.

He added: "The Government and the Post Office remain fully committed to the existence of a national letter service available to everyone, including those in rural areas, at a reasonable and uniform tariff."

Legal pledge on consumers

Mr Eric Forth, Under Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, undertook during Commons questions to examine any evidence that the six-month time limit on bringing prosecutions against sellers of dangerous goods was causing problems for trading standards officers.

New business increase

The net number of businesses registered for VAT last year was 84,374, Mr Richard Ryder, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said in a written Commons reply. There had been 261,783 new registrations and 177,409 deregistrations. The net increase was more than 3.5 times higher than in 1980.

8% rise in exports

Exports, excluding oil and extractive items, were 8 per cent higher in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period last year, Mr John Redwood, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a Commons written reply.

Census plan for homeless

Next year's census will include a count of people of all ages who are sleeping rough or in temporary accommodation, Mr Michael Spicer, Minister for Housing and Planning, said in a Commons written reply.

More in work

Full-time employment in Great Britain rose by 2.5 per cent last year and part-time employment rose by 4 per cent, Mr Patrick Nicholson, Under Secretary of State, Employment, said in a Commons written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Prime Minister. Employment Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (3): Aviation and Maritime Security Bill, report stage. Law reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, report stage, second day.

Polluter will pay for Devon coastal oil spillage

THE polluter will have to pay for the whole cost of the damage done by the oil pollution which came ashore in south Devon early yesterday from the tanker Rosebay. Community charge-payers of the area will not have to meet any of the cost.

That assurance was given in the Commons by Mr Patrick McLoughlin, Under Secretary of State for Transport. He said that the tanker Rosebay, which was involved in Saturday's collision, had not seen the tanker and took no evasive action. Visibility had been three to four miles.

Mr McLoughlin said the damage to the port side of the Rosebay had led to the spillage of 1,100 tons of crude oil. The master had immediately

minimized damage by transferring oil from the damaged tank to other tanks. The leak had ceased within 90 minutes.

The Marine Accident Investigation Branch was investigating the collision. "Their initial findings are that it was the duty of the fishing vessel under international collision regulations to give way, but her watchkeeper did not see the tanker and made no alteration of course. The tanker took evasive action, but it did not prevent the collision. Visibility at the time was approximately three to four miles."

The dispersant spraying operations which had continued on Sunday had dispersed three-quarters of the spill oil, but the remaining quarter had

TANKER COLLISION

emulsified with seawater to form an estimated 700 tonnes of what the industry called "mousse" which did not respond to dispersant. With natural breakdown, that had been reduced to 400 tonnes, but without the spraying the original spill would have emulsified into 3,500 tonnes of mousse which would have had to be recovered at sea in a difficult, slow process or have had to be cleared from beaches.

Beach cleaning had begun on the difficult and rocky coastline. Much of the rocky area would be inaccessible, however.

Mr Anthony Steen (South Hams,

C) said that, although the pollution had been confined to about twelve miles of heritage coast, oil was 18 inches thick in some places. Some of the inaccessible polluted coasts might be reached by helicopter.

Would the Government find ways to avoid the cost falling on the community charge-payers?

"Will the minister investigate not only the cause, but whether tankers should be lying along the south Devon coast line. Should not some of the larger ones have double skins to protect them from this sort of collision?"

Mr McLoughlin: I can give a total assurance that the cost of the clean-up will be met totally by the polluter. There is insurance cover on the tanker and there will be no cost to Mr

Steen's community charge-payers. That is in line with government policy that the polluter pays for the damage he does.

He said that within two weeks they would recover and restore as well as they could some of the worst affected areas. Helicopters would be considered if appropriate.

Mr Simon Hughes, for the Liberal Democrats, asked for an assurance that there would be a prosecution if there had been an offence. He said that the reality was that action had not been sufficient and had not stopped environmental damage.

Mr McLoughlin said that the comment was typical of Mr Hughes. To have acted within two hours had been very effective.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C)

said that many detergent companies were owned by oil companies who made a profit from cleaning up pollution which they created. The polluter should look up a solution invented some time ago by one of Mr Adley's constituents, who had been driven out of business because oil companies wanted to go on selling detergents.

Mr McLoughlin said that he did not accept the theory that oil companies caused pollution to get benefit from cleaning it up.

Mr Ian Bruce (South Dorset, C) asked whether the insurance would cover the cost if it was shown that the tanker was at no fault.

Mr McLoughlin said that he would not apportion blame while the investigation was in progress.

'Spineless' ministers attacked on steel mill

RAVENSCRAIG

MINISTERS would seek to persuade British Steel to reconsider its proposal, announced yesterday, to close the hot strip mill at the Ravenscraig steel-works during the first half of next year, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, told the Commons yesterday.

Any approach, however, would have to be based on commercial grounds and not merely on emotional or political grounds.

Mr Donald Dewar, shadow Secretary of State for Scotland, asserted that there was great bitterness on the way that the workforce had been betrayed by the company, and dismay because of the inactivity and "spineless" approach of ministers.

Mr Rifkind, in a statement to MPs, deplored the decision and its implications for the workforce.

He said that British Steel had not yet provided any details about why it believed the closure was necessary and he hoped that it would do so because those affected were entitled to the fullest information.

"As we would with any other major employer in Scotland, we shall seek to persuade British Steel to reconsider its proposal in the interests both of the company and of its workforce."

Mr Dewar wanted Mr Rifkind to condemn "this brutal announcement" in uncompromising terms. How did he propose to recover the situation? Did he agree that there was a case for retaining the strip mill because of the growth in the European market and North Sea activity?

It was foolhardy, he said, to assume that the demand for strip products could be met by retaining the capacity at only two plants. The decision was based on a defeatist view of British Steel's prospects. "It is essential that British Steel should think again."

Why had Mr Rifkind not met Sir Robert Scholey, chairman of British Steel, for seven long and weary months? "These were the missing weeks and the dead days when damaging decisions

were being taken, and he was nowhere to be seen." Yet meetings had been promised. "Was the fate of the strip mill not worth the effort?"

At the Scottish Conservative conference a year ago, Mr Rifkind had boasted that Ravenscraig "had a new lease of life". What would he say now to 770 people who were "about to taste the misery of the dole queue" and the thousands of others frightened about their future? "What consolation can they take from the Prime Minister's statement that she has a soft spot for the loyal workforce at Ravenscraig?"

Mr Rifkind said that he was interested in Mr Dewar's belief that there were strong commercial reasons for retaining the hot strip mill, including the strength of the present market for its products, the competitiveness of the workforce and the superb way that the workers had responded to requests made to them.

If there was to be a prospect of British Steel's reconsidering its decision, the case had to be put on commercial grounds and not merely on emotional or political grounds.

There had been various times in the House in the past few weeks when questions of contact with British Steel had been raised. That had been in regard to the question of new investment, particularly concerning the Dalzell plate mill. As he had indicated then, the Government had been preparing, and had already presented to British Steel, its own paper on the desirability of considering Dalzell for any future plate investment.

"Far from delaying, these matters have been a actively promoted in the last few months."

The future of Ravenscraig was of crucial importance to the economy of Lanarkshire because of the employment implications if there were to be a closure. There were significant implications for the wider Scottish economy.

However, 98 per cent of Ravenscraig's products went not to steel users in Scotland but were exported to customers elsewhere in the United Kingdom or overseas, and the Scottish economy was stronger and more broadly based than it had been 20 or 30 years ago. Its economy was sufficiently robust



to deal with any problems of the kind Mr Dewar had mentioned.

He emphasized, however, that any employer with thousands of workers in one particular part of Scotland had a particular role and responsibility.

Mr Malcolm Bruce, Liberal Democrat spokesman on Scotland, said that the Secretary of State should have foreseen the closure coming when the privatization of British Steel was first mooted.

Mr Rifkind said that at the time of privatization, British Steel had given a guarantee for the hot strip mill which had expired last year, so the mill had been in operation more than two years after the assurances it gave at the time of privatization.

At the time of the flotation, the British Steel prospectus indicated that it would be prepared to consider alternative private sector purchasers if it had no continuing need for the asset.

Sir Hector Moore (Dunfermline, C) said that he was furious at the decision which went to the heart beat of the Scottish economy.

Mr Rifkind said that he had contacted the leaders of the shop stewards and would be meeting them in the near future.

Dr John Reid (Motherwell North, Lab) said that the Ravenscraig workforce would fight the decision and the Opposition would fight alongside them. It seemed that the Sec-

retary of State did not have the stomach for a fight.

Was it correct that Mr Rifkind had not met the chairman of British Steel since October last year and was that not a pathetic reflection on his attitude?

Mr Rifkind said that Dr Reid would do better not to make political points, but seek to co-operate with those wanting to see British Steel reconsider its decision.

Mr Margaret Ewing (Moray, SNP) said that Mr Rifkind's plea for people to unite in a campaign behind him to try to save Ravenscraig rang hollow against the background of his distinct failure to address the issue over the past months.

Mr Richard Holt (Lang- baugh, C) said that he was concerned at what had happened, but Corby which had had its steel plant closed now had over-production, Teesside had suffered its losses and was now booming and last week Consett announced a new and exciting venture, including an industrial park. "We should stop looking backwards and start looking forward."

The closure was raised at question time when Mrs Ewing said that Mr Douglas Hoag, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, had not addressed the extreme anger and bitterness felt in Scotland at the despicable and disgraceful announcement.

It was not just the loss of 770 jobs at issue; the heart was being torn out of the community in central Scotland and the core was being removed from the Scottish economy.

Mr Hoag said that during 1979 and 1980 British Steel had lost, in today's terms, £3,359 million and output per man-hour had been 160 tonnes. From being bottom of the league, the United Kingdom had now risen to third ranking, with 347 tonnes per man-hour.

Mr Gordon Brown, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said that Mr Hoag should be ashamed to come before the House as the "do-nothing" minister who had simply walked away from his responsibilities to the steel industry.

Mr Neil Hamilton (Tatton, C) said that the growing strength of the British car industry was entirely due to the tremendous change in industrial relations as a result of the legislation of the past 12 years.

Mr Redwood agreed and added that, even now, the Labour Party could not agree on the importance of the reforms and was still threatening them in its new policy.

Leading article, page 15

Pledge on cars built in Britain

CARS manufactured in Britain by Japanese companies should be treated as British and allowed free access to the single European market, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told the Commons. He said he had used "strong words" to emphasize the point to the European Commission.

Last year, 1,299,000 cars had been produced in the United Kingdom, he said. With the present investment in prospect, it was estimated that two million would be produced here by the mid-1990s. That would overtake the position inherited by this Government from Labour by a factor of more than two.

Mr Michael Grylls (Surrey North West, C) said that the increase in production was dependent on the cars having free entry to the continental market. Mr Ridley had taken a robust line on the matter, but would he tell MPs when it would be resolved?

Mr Ridley said that, at present, British-manufactured cars, manufactured by whatever company, were allowed free circulation in the European Community. "We intend to maintain that position."

Mr Douglas Henderson, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said that proposals by the European Commission indicated that cars produced in Sunderland, Derby and Swindon would be counted as part of the Japanese quota during a transitional period.

How did he intend to ensure that cars made in those places would be classified as British?

Mr Ridley said that he had used strong words on the subject to the European Commission, the Spanish, the French and the Italians.

He had told them there would be no question but that these cars would have free circulation in Europe.

"I believe that this matter will be resolved and soon and entirely in our favour."

Mr Robert Dunn (Dartford, C) said during earlier exchanges: "We do not get free and fair trade with the Empire of Japan. We tell them that unless they mend their ways, in terms of economic warfare we will declare war."

Mr John Redwood, Under Secretary of State for Corporate Affairs, said that the average tariff on industrial products imported into Japan was substantially lower than on those imported into the European Community.

There had been isolated problems with products such as whisky, but that had been resolved. Japan was not a bad trading partner and their investments in Britain were warmly welcomed. It would be wrong to jeopardize that by ill chosen words.

Mr Neil Hamilton (Tatton, C) said that the growing strength of the British car industry was entirely due to the tremendous change in industrial relations as a result of the legislation of the past 12 years.

Mr Redwood agreed and added that, even now, the Labour Party could not agree on the importance of the reforms and was still threatening them in its new policy.

Leading article, page 15

Labour wants more tax help for nurseries

IN AN attempt to get more mothers to return to work, the Opposition proposed a series of amendments to the Finance Bill to increase tax allowances in relation to the provision of nursery places.

When the committee stage of the Bill was resumed in the Commons yesterday, Mr Paul Boateng, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, moved an amendment which, he said, was needed as a result of the "defective" provisions on care for children.

The Bill provides for tax concessions for employers providing nursery places. The amendments would allow mothers to set costs of child care in other nurseries against tax.

The Government was subject to an impulse for public relations purposes to appear to be doing good to hard-pressed parents, and women in particular, who found themselves at a tax disadvantage when their employers provided child care benefits.

Yet it was also subject to the compulsion, which characterized every aspect of the Budget, to do as little as possible at minimal cost.

The orchestrated fanfare which had greeted the Chancellor's comments when he introduced his measure on nurseries during his Budget would have led one to believe that it would lead to a growing number of workplace nurseries and other forms of child care provision. But that had not happened. The 3,000 children who benefited from workplace nurseries were not likely to be joined by many others.

This was not simply a child care or education issue. It was also an economic issue about maximizing the pool of skills necessary if the economy was to go forward. The Government had failed to do this.

The Opposition wanted flexibility to enable companies wishing to make such provision to buy places in existing community nurseries; to look at what the local authority and the voluntary sector had on offer and to buy into that, thus expanding the present provision.

Fiscal measures were not the best, and certainly not the only, way of providing the best levels and standards of child care. There must be a comprehensive

FINANCE BILL

child care policy to maximize choice and flexibility for working women and to maintain those standards. Labour was committed to such a policy, and the Opposition's amendments must be seen in that context.

Experience showed that, unless measures were taken to encourage employers to provide facilities for employees to take up the hoped-for expansion in child care provision would not take place. Such expansion would be for the benefit of children and the economy.

Mrs Teresa Gorman (Billerica, C) said that she had some reservations about the amendment because it was an almost straight crib from a 10-minute-rule Bill she had introduced. That had been welcomed by the unions, including the NUT.

Her only quibble with the Bill was that it limited the opportunities for employers to provide a married woman with children going out to work to help to supplement the family income, but modern society had widened the type of work available and the changing status of women over the past 50 years had meant that many chose to carry on some form of paid work outside the home.

It was a pity that so many women with young children had to be out of the career market for 10 years or so, because it was then hard to pick up again, especially in scientific work, because things changed and developed at such a speed.

"I have a feeling that make those are not my words, they are the words of our Prime Minister whose sentiments and mine are the same. We would like Treasury ministers to expand this provision."

Amusement arcade Bill introduced

CHILDREN

A BILL allowing local authorities to ban children under 16 from amusement arcades was introduced in the Commons by Mr Patrick Thompson (North, C).

Its aim, he said, was to give local authorities teeth so that they could deal with this serious problem which caused misery to many young people and their families.

Cases of theft, attempted suicide, broken homes, child prostitution and worse crimes were on record as a result of addiction to amusement machines.

Home Office figures showed that as many as 1.3 million children of the five million in the 10 to 16 age group were spending money on machines which gave prizes.

Of those, at least 250,000 could be gambling in arcades

unaccompanied by parents, friends or adults.

Despite a code of practice, he said, arrangements designed to discourage under-16s from taking part were being flouted and that, he believed, was why the legislation he proposed was necessary.

The facts had called into question the view taken by the Government that change in the law was unwarranted. The main issue was the question of access to these arcades by children, many of whom were playing truant from school.

The Amusement Machines (Protection of Children) Bill was given a formal first reading. It stands little chance of making further progress.

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WHEN THE TIME COMES THE TIMES

Benn onslaught on NEC paper

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

LABOUR'S new campaigning document is deeply ideological, backward-looking and shallow, Mr Tony Benn said yesterday.

Mr Benn, a member of Labour's national executive, said it was the most ideological document he had ever read because it set out a philosophical anti-socialist stance.

The document gave solemn commitments to three groups: it promised the City of London that nothing Labour did would damage its search for profit; it promised Brussels that Labour would never stand against what the Commission or Council of Ministers decided to do; and it told Washington that it now saw Nato as a permanent political unit whatever happened to the Warsaw Pact.

Mr Benn's attack on the document came on the day after its approval by a special meeting of Labour's national executive and in advance of this weekend's conference of the Labour Party Socialists, a new body set up within the party for left-wing policies.

The MP said that the new group's purpose was to re-establish a socialist strand of thinking in the Labour Party. The national executive committee discussion showed that the new model Labour Party is "Callaghan plus-plus-plus" and was well to the right of the Wilson policy of 1964.

Joining the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System would mean that control of the currency would pass from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The document was out of touch with reality



in two senses. "It does not describe what we will inherit when we get into government ... and it does not say what will have to be done. We must be able to answer those questions if we are going to win public support."

Mr Benn said he had never known a time when the quality of forward-looking discussion on the left was higher than it was now.

This weekend's conference will discuss proposed new policy and constitutional

documents representing the thinking of the left.

Sharply criticizing the new NEC stance, the left's policy document says that, for the first time, Labour regarded the financial markets as being an acceptable limit on economic policy. It said that the trade union influence on Labour policy was now simply to agree with proposals that the party leadership brought forward.

"Labour Party Socialists believe that there is an alternative agenda, which includes the control of capital outflows, public ownership of substantial segments of the financial and industrial sectors, an industrial and regional planning system and a capital levy on the transactions of the capital markets."

To respond to the changes in Europe, the document calls for the establishment of a Europe-wide constituent assembly, directly elected by all the people of Europe, with strong powers to administer economic development and plan the reconstruction of the economies of Eastern Europe. It calls for the creation of a Europe free of big troop and conventional weapon concentrations, and wholly free of nuclear weapons.

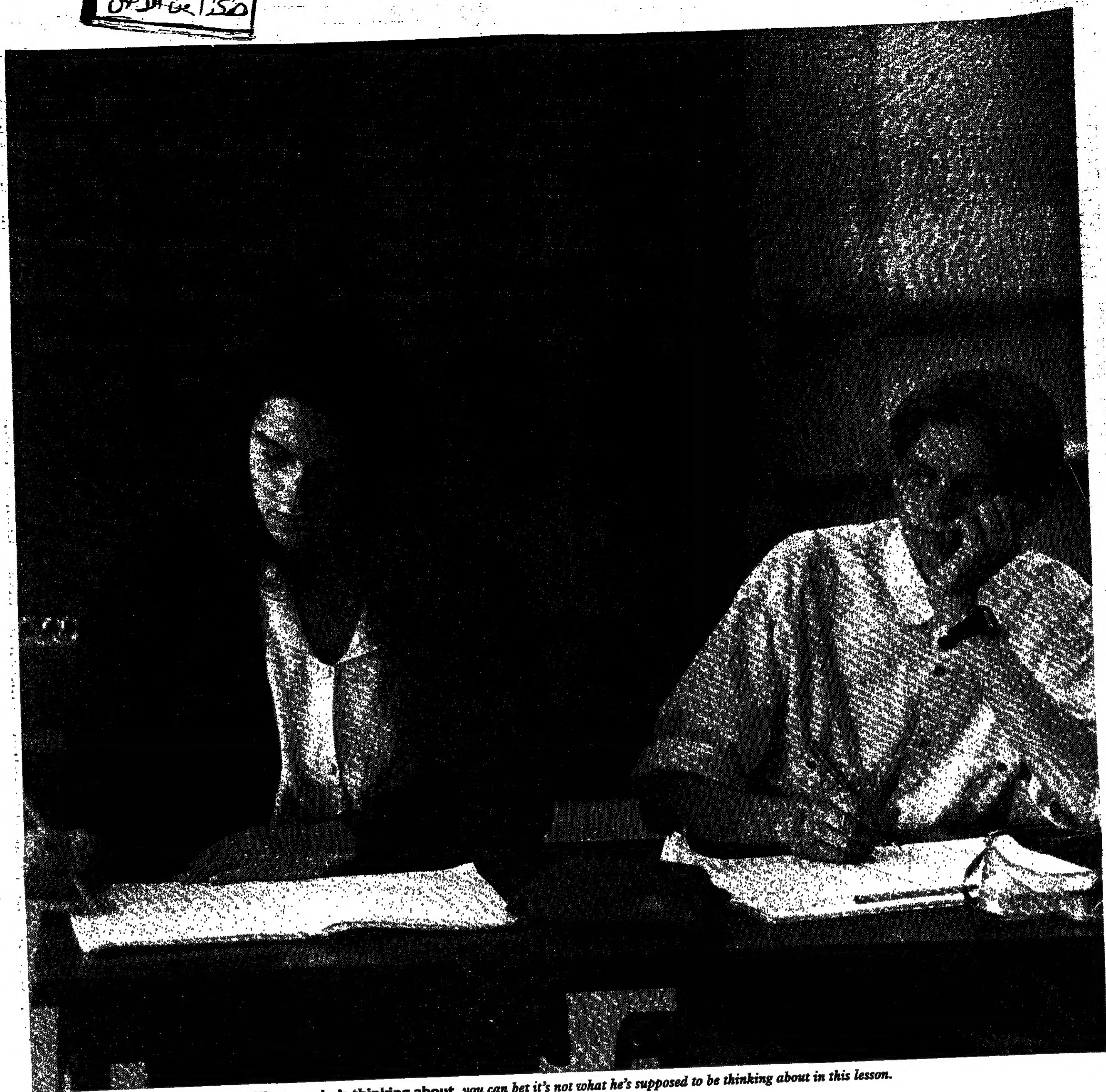
A document on party discipline calls for the repeal of the rules that make it an offence risking expulsion to be a member or supporter of the Militant Tendency. "The left's view must surely be that we are opposed to membership or support for a particular organization's being a ground for automatic expulsion from the party."

The constitutional document looks at ways of changing the block vote.

David Butler, page 14

150

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Whatever he's thinking about, you can bet it's not what he's supposed to be thinking about in this lesson.

IT'S QUITE A CHALLENGE MAKING FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION MORE INTERESTING THAN SEX.

The question of how crude oil is separated into its component parts is not, needless to say, one of the most important things on the mind of the average 14 year old. It is however one of the important things on the GCSE science syllabus. Finding a way of breathing life into it is what teaching is all about.

ENTHUSIASM will certainly help. If you are fascinated by your subject, it will rub off on your classes too. A good sense of humour will not go amiss, either. Not only will it help you keep the attention of a class, it will also help you to deal with the difficult children you will certainly encounter at some time or other.

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Strasbourg squares up to Brussels in bid for more EC power

from Michael Binyon
Strasbourg

EVERYONE knows that members of the European Parliament want more power: the question now is how do they propose to get it? Can they force European leaders to commit themselves at the inter-governmental conference in December to giving the European Parliament the right of co-decision, the right to appoint the Commission and the right to throw out European legislation?

The first shots in the European Parliament's campaign will be fired in Strasbourg today. Armed with a volley of reports on how the Parliament should ensure democratic accountability in the Community, a delegation of 12 MEPs from the main political groups will confront the Community's foreign ministers in the first pre-conference talks.

In the autumn, half the chamber — 259 MEPs — will meet in Italy with an equal number of deputies from the Community's 12 national parliaments in a series

of "assizes". With honeyed words and promises of closer co-operation with parliaments back home, the MEPs will plead for greater power, and will try to head off any incipient rivalries with national MPs loath to cede power to Strasbourg.

Inevitably, real power can come only at the expense of the other two arms of Community government: the Commission and the Council of Ministers. Reducing the power of the Commission is the less controversial; European leaders have long grumbled about the need to make Brussels more accountable, and theoretically the Parliament already has the right to throw out the Community budget and sack the entire Commission (though it seems unlikely ever to be invoked).

Now the Parliament wants a real say in the nomination of the Commission and, most importantly, its President, for that office is emerging as that of prime minister of Europe. This could be

achieved in several ways, ranging from allowing the Parliament to nominate and elect the president directly, to arranging formal consultations with the leaders of the Parliament before member states made their choices (this already happens informally). Between the two, the Parliament could choose from a list submitted by the Twelve.

MEPs could also be required to give blanket approval to the Commission subsequently nominated by the President before it is sworn in. A more rigorous system of confirmation hearings for each commissioner, on the American model, would give the Parliament greater vetting power, but would destroy the principle of cabinet collegiality, which is closer to the traditions of European governments.

Parliament's role in setting the legislative agenda for each year could expand. At present this is done at an informal conference, where Brussels tells the Parliament what it wants to do, and Stras-

bourg works out the parliamentary timetable. This has already led this year to an angry confrontation with the majority Socialist group, which accused the Delors Commission of ignoring the Parliament's emphasis on social legislation.

Taking power from the Council would provoke more opposition from member states, especially France and Britain, that want national governments to retain the final say in enacting laws. The European Parliament wants "co-decision", which could be achieved by extending the so-called "co-operation procedure". The laws that make it difficult for ministers to adopt Single Market legislation without the Parliament's approval could be extended to cover all other fields, such as social legislation, taxation and the environment.

More drastically, Strasbourg could demand a right of final approval, so that legislation reached behind closed doors was approved by open vote in an elected assembly. This would, of course, give

MEPs the right to throw out any decisions by the Twelve's ministers that they did not like.

The most difficult issue is how to share power with national parliaments. Some people, including Mr Michael Heseltine, suggest creating a second chamber at Strasbourg composed of delegations of national MPs. Though superficially attractive, there are many objections to the proposal. First, it would be very costly. Secondly, like the original, the nominated European Parliament would place an enormous strain on MPs who had to commute between Strasbourg and their own parliaments (and with the increased workload in Europe, this might make it unworkable). Thirdly, giving the second chamber any power of veto would undermine the authority of directly elected MEPs.

MEPs are more likely to call for regular joint sittings with national parliaments on particular issues, such as transport or the environment, or to

invite MPs to speak at committee sessions of the European Parliament.

Sir Leon Brittan, the senior British Commissioner in Brussels, has suggested a new committee of national parliaments, a 150-strong body drawn proportionately from the 12 national parliaments that would meet periodically to scrutinize — though not veto — the decisions of the Council of Ministers and offer advice on what issues should be left to member states. Sir Leon said this would remove some of the secrecy of Council decisions, and address the problem of national parliaments feeling excluded from EC decision-making.

The European Parliament knows that it must stake its claim for power before the inter-governmental conference in December. Its first task is persuasion: appealing to public opinion through meetings with foreign ministers, national MPs and Commission officials. Its second task is to ensure a seat at the table when the conference begins.

Kohl seeks bigger role for Europe's Parliament

From Michael Binyon, Strasbourg

HERR Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, yesterday warned his European Community partners that unless they gave the European Parliament greater powers to exercise firm democratic control over the European Community, Germany was unwilling to surrender any more national sovereignty to European institutions.

His remarks, distributed in advance, appeared to be addressed particularly to President Mitterrand of France as well as to Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, who has come out explicitly against giving the Strasbourg Parliament any more power.

Herr Kohl cut back his prepared remarks on the need for a strengthened Parliament, a strengthening of political co-operation and common EC foreign and security policies in order to make time for a clear reaction to his election defeats in two Länder last week. But German officials said his text still represented the Bonn position.

Herr Kohl added a promise to his prepared remarks that the Bonn Government would not raise taxes to pay for German unity as this would hurt economic development. Instead, West Germany would set up a special fund to pay for the cost of unification.

The Chancellor was addressing MEPs on the eve of their meeting with Community foreign ministers to decide what role Parliament should play in the closer political integration of the Community, and how MEPs' views should be represented at the inter-governmental conference on political union.

Herr Kohl said clear steps were needed to strengthen Parliament's powers before the next European elections in 1994. "According to our conception of Parliament, further rights of national parliaments and governments should only be given up to European institutions if there exists a clear parliamentary control at European level."

Germany has long insisted on greater power for the Parliament, and has linked this with the setting up of a European central bank system, which Bonn wants to be as autonomous as the Bundesbank, answerable only to the European Parliament. This point was made to a group of MEPs on Tuesday by Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, who said national governments had to be prepared to surrender sovereignty over setting interest rates and money supply to the new central bank. This bank should be free of political tinkering by member states and accountable principally to the European Parliament.

Mr Haughey, currently president of the European Council, was far more guarded. He said only that the importance of democratic accountability in the Community could not be over-emphasized. "We have seen all too clearly in Europe over the past months what happens when people are alienated from their system of government," Mr Haughey remarked. He said the development of the Community's policymaking and legislative structure was accompanied by necessary arrangements for democratic control "including an appropriate role for the European Parliament".

Herr Lothar de Maizière, the East German Prime Minister, attended the debate and held talks with the Chancellor afterwards. He thanked the MEPs for their efforts to secure democracy in Europe, and said a future Germany must be irrevocably locked into European structures so that it could never again represent a threat.

In a subsequent press conference, Mr Haughey said Ireland was not automatically opposed to giving the European Parliament greater power. But, in discussion of such a step, special consideration should be given to the concerns of smaller countries, because their representation was small and their voices might not be heard.



A thoughtful President Gorbachev, above, at yesterday's debate in the Kremlin, while Mr Boris Yeltsin, below, listens intently to the deputies' arguments



Fierce Congress debate boosts Yeltsin's hand

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

THE newly elected Congress of the Russian Federation, which pits supporters of the central leadership of President Gorbachev against Mr Boris Yeltsin, the popular radical, opened in the Kremlin yesterday morning and became bogged down almost at once in an angry debate about procedures.

Amid the anger, however, two minor victories for the reformists suggested that Mr Yeltsin's bid for the post of president of the Russian Federation was not yet lost. With Mr Gorbachev and other members of the leadership looking down on the long, narrow hall from two of five gilt boxes, the 1,059 deputies heard a brief report from the chairman of the electoral commission on the elections they had won to become members of the Congress. They then launched into fierce combat over membership of the Congress commissions — the so-called technical commission responsible for the computer voting system was contested. (Since such a system was introduced for the all-union Congress last year, some deputies have grown suspicious that it can be manipulated.)

The next bone of contention was the "counting commission", which oversees votes, then the composition of the secretariat, then the method of choosing the chairman of the secretariat — the Congress secretariat is responsible among other things for

providing the chairman with lists of those who want to speak in a particular debate. Then the "mandate commission" came under scrutiny — this checks that the candidates are who they say they are, that they won their elections without transgressing the law, and swears them in.

In the first of the Yeltsin supporters' small victories, Dr Tatyana Koryagina, a radical economist, came within 150 votes of being elected to the mandate commission — though she withdrew her candidacy subsequently, not having reached the microphone before the vote was taken.

The second victory was to have the editor of the conservative daily, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, voted off the "editorial commission" — the group which edits the official transcript of the proceedings. The final debate concerned the agenda — and a point which could swing the advantage for or against Mr Yeltsin. According to the draft, the Russian Federation Prime Minister's report on the past year's work was scheduled to be given after the election of a praesidium and its chairman (the president). Mr Yeltsin's supporters wanted the report to be given first, in the hope that its record of misfortune would discredit the Prime Minister, Mr Aleksandr Vlasov, who is probably Mr Yeltsin's main opponent.

At the end of the short morning session, Mr Yeltsin, who is the radicals' nominee for the post of president of the Russian Federation, strode confidently through the lobby, smiling for the cameras. Uncharacteristically, however, he refused to comment on the proceedings.

It was clear from the first that reformist deputies suspected that the outcome had already been determined and that they were just part of an elaborate charade. "We have not come here just to vote," speaker after speaker said. A number of Yeltsin supporters

complained that they had failed to "catch the chairman's eye" even though they had been standing at microphones ready to speak. There were persistent objections to the venue in the Grand Kremlin Palace — a long, thin hall with very high ornate ceilings surrounded by labyrinthine corridors and galleries. The acoustics made the chairman difficult to hear, even with an elaborate system of microphones, and deputies complained that it took them so long to reach a microphone themselves that the vote had been taken before they were ready to speak.

By the afternoon, an extra microphone had been added for speakers from the floor, but the mood was no less agitated. Every item on the agenda was contested, point by point. The composition of the so-called technical commission responsible for the computer voting system was contested. (Since such a system was introduced for the all-union Congress last year, some deputies have grown suspicious that it can be manipulated.)

The next bone of contention was the "counting commission", which oversees votes, then the composition of the secretariat, then the method of choosing the chairman of the secretariat — the Congress secretariat is responsible among other things for

German states back 'unity fund'

From Ian Murray, Bonn

THE first state treaty to create a united Germany will be signed here on schedule tomorrow. Appropriately for a merger inspired by and made possible on the strength of the Deutschmark, the treaty will be signed by the finance ministers of both Germanies, with the two heads of government merely looking on.

Herr Theo Waigel, who will sign for West Germany, is to finalize the arrangements in East Berlin today when he meets his counterpart, Herr Walter Romberg. Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, will be flying back for the ceremony from Washington, where he is spending today keeping the Bush Administration posted on the latest developments on German reunification. Herr Lothar de Maizière, the East German Prime Minister, will also witness the signing of the treaty which effectively ends his country's independence.

The treaty will then be ready for ratification by both parliaments towards the end of next month. From July 1, currency, economic and social union will take effect and the federal, 40-year long, German socialist experiment will be brought to an inglorious end. In signing the document, East

Germany will commit itself to doing away with its planned economy system and will introduce the social market economy which has made West Germany one of the world's richest nations over the past period.

To help East Germany make the painful transition, Herr Kohl yesterday persuaded the prime ministers of the 11 West German federal states to contribute substantially between now and 1994 towards a DM 115 billion (£42 billion) "German Unity Fund". The Government is to



Herr Waigel: Unity "an investment in growth"

find DM 20 billion of this amount from its savings and will raise a further DM 47.5 billion on capital markets.

The federal states — seven of which are controlled now by the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) — are also to put up DM 47.5 billion. The SPD had earlier loudly complained about the Chancellor's plans to make the state's contribute a third of the cost of reunification, but yesterday they quickly agreed to participate.

According to Herr Johannes Rau, the SPD prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, they agreed because the figure allowed them to budget in advance. "This compromise limits the burden on our citizens to an acceptable level," he said.

Herr Waigel said that the fund would offer investors interest of 9 per cent a year, which meant that West German taxpayers would be contributing around DM 17 billion between next year and 1995. He did not envisage any need for tax increases, although he hinted that it might no longer be possible for him to cut company taxes next year as had been promised.

Herr Waigel sought to reassure the business world,

however, that sacrifices now would yield dividends in future. "German unity is an investment in the social market economy of East Germany," he said. "It is also an investment in more growth in West Germany, in the whole of Germany and in Europe."

Even so, the fund will not meet the entire cost of reunification. Herr Waigel expects that East Germany will itself be able to raise substantial sums by privatizing its state assets.

He also believes that within a few years workers' contributions will make a social security system self-financing. But in the meantime he expects to have to raise a second supplementary budget of DM 3 billion to provide a start-up fund for East German pensions and unemployment benefits.

His general optimism came despite gloomy predictions yesterday suggesting that East German unemployment could reach a million within a year of the introduction of currency union. The West German Economics Research Institute said that even if the level only reached half that amount, benefits would still cost up to DM 6.7 billion a year.

Barkers who bite in Romania's loony Laughter Party

From Christopher Walker
Bucharest

ONLY in a Romanian election would you find a party whose members bark at each other like dogs and crack endless jokes about Nicolae Ceausescu and his would-be successors.

Their favourite concerns the late Elena Ceausescu and her favourite son, Nicu, whose trial for genocide opens this month. "She was an imbecile born of a drunkard, and he was a drunk born of an imbecile." In a campaign marred by violence and ill-humour, the meetings of the *Libera Schimbare* (free exchange) or Laughter Party have shone like rays of sunshine. "The first cause of the death of the December revolution should be laughter," one slogan runs. Contemptuous of the low standard of political debate among a people still recovering from 24 years of repression under Europe's most brutal dictatorship since Stalin, the

party deliberately mocks the electoral process. One recent meeting was addressed by a candidate who identified himself only as a "Marian", and a girl of four who sang a campaign song.

Founded by Professor Stefan Cazimir, a pockmarked professor of literature at Bucharest University, the party has already attracted a small but dedicated band of supporters, mostly intellectuals and artists. It will be fielding 33 candidates in next Sunday's poll, in which 73 parties are competing.

Miss Anda Stoina, a Bucharest organizer, said: "We are anti-communist, but we are also anti-Messianic. We are against those new political leaders like Ion Iliescu, presidential candidate of the National Salvation Front, who set themselves up, just like Ceausescu, needing adulation from a bunch of sheep." With that, she burst into song and then ran through the party meeting in a now defunct Roma-

nian-Soviet friendship hall, woofing like a dog. "In our party, the lowest are the leaders and leaders like Professor Cazimir are regarded as the least important amongst us," she said before bursting into peals of infectious laughter.

Underneath the levity, the party has a serious purpose — to mock the ambitions of the other political groupings, many of which it claims are pursuing the maintenance of communism in the thinnest of disguises. The Bucharest meeting was dominated by a giant portrait of the party's spiritual father, the 19th-century Romanian playwright Caragiale, whose work mocked corruption in Romania long before the arrival of the communists.

Party discipline is lax, but rules of membership are strict and aimed at showing up the Front. Membership of the Laughter Party is denied to those who had a function in the political leadership of Romania between January 1, 1980 and

December 22, 1989, who compromised themselves by endorsing the former regime, or anyone "without a sense of humour".

The party has already raised enough funds to produce a newspaper and to plaster billboards with its eye-catching poster of a smiling child with a flower in his mouth. Its mascot is a dog called Bubico, which explains the barking that sometimes disconcerts new members, although most soon let their hair down and join in the surreal atmosphere of its rallies. At the Bucharest meeting, which attracted about 200 supporters, Professor Cazimir brought down the house with his mimicry of the two-fingered victory salute that has become Mr Iliescu's trademark. "I demand an ovation before I will address you," he told his audience petulantly.

The party's ability to arouse interest derives from the Ceausescu years, when zany underground humour was about the only available

form of political activity. Many members now fear that the National Salvation Front is using the old Communist Party structure to maintain its grip on power and prevent free discussion.

The sharp bite of the party's satire and its mastery of the sense of the ridiculous have disconcerted its more serious rivals. But it stands only an outside chance of returning a candidate to bring a smile to the new Parliament.

Meanwhile, the defiant anti-communist demonstrators who have blocked the centre of Bucharest for more than three weeks announced yesterday that they would continue their protest despite new laws banning all political meetings in the 48 hours before polling on Sunday.

The demonstrators, including more than 100 now on hunger strike in a bizarre assortment of 70 tents, are demanding a ban on all former Communist Party activists from standing in elections for 10 years.

Discontent erupts in Albania strike

Tirana

UP TO 2,000 workers went on strike for more pay at a big textile factory in Albania last month in one of at least three protests this year in Europe's last hardline communist state, witnesses said yesterday.

They and other Albanian sources confirmed reports of unrest — denied until now by the authorities — and said reforms announced last week were a direct response to discontent fuelled by the democratic revolution in Eastern Europe.

A worker at the textile factory in the town of Berat said the eight-hour strike took place at night about a month ago. It was the first confirmed strike in 45 years of one-party rule in the small Balkan nation.

Other witnesses said up to 600 young fans turned a football match in the town of Kavaje into an anti-communist protest on March 25. Young people also staged a silent rally on the last Sunday in January, in Tirana's main Skanderberg Square, where a statue of Enver Hoxha was erected after his death. Both demonstrations were broken up by police, they said.

The protests, unprecedented in Albania, were against resistance to change by the communist old guard led

by Mrs Nexhmije Hoxha, aged 68, the widow of the country's Stalinist former ruler, Enver Hoxha, and chairwoman of the Democratic Front mass movement.

"This group with hands washed in blood continues to sit on the throne. Its iron hand is the troops of the Sigurimi (secret police)," a dissent statement calling for multi-party democracy said.

Albania's Parliament last week approved a package of limited reforms covering human rights and the economy, championed by the country's leader, Mr Ramiz Alia, who succeeded Hoxha when he died in 1985 after 40 years of hard-line rule.

The dissent statement was read to reporters by a young writer and an engineer. "Our leaders realized soon after the East European revolutions that it was their turn," the statement said. Mr Alia's reforms "might be meant well but up till now they have served the consolidation of the conservative forces led by Mrs Hoxha."

All sources spoke on condition of anonymity, saying they feared arrest if names were published. But their willingness to talk to Western journalists at all would have been unthinkable until this year. (Reuter)

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Latvians cling to hopes of renewed talks with Moscow

From Anatol Lieven, Riga

THE Latvian Deputy Prime Minister has said that talks with Moscow will continue, in spite of President Gorbachev's decree that the Latvian declaration of independence is illegal, and the increasingly radical tone of local opponents of Baltic independence.

The Soviet loyalist movement Interfront, whose followers staged disturbances on Tuesday, has called a general strike in Estonia for next Monday, which may be supported by Russian workers in the other two republics.

The belief that talks will continue was expressed by Dr Ilmars Biers after returning from informal discussions with Soviet officials in Moscow, where he is a member of the Congress of People's Deputies.

He told the press that the talks with Soviet representatives scheduled for last Tuesday have only been postponed "because of inadequate preparation on the Soviet side", and may resume in a week.

Dr Biers said that Soviet officials close to Mr Gorbachev had not seemed especially worried by the

Latvian declaration of legal independence, which they had been expecting. "I do not think Mr Gorbachev's response is very harsh," Dr Biers said. "There are no talks with Lithuania, but it seems that Moscow is not refusing to talk with us."

Dr Biers said that some Soviet officials were taking a positive attitude towards the establishment last weekend of a "Baltic council", because "it may get them out of the dead end they have got into with Lithuania, drawing that country back into the talks process".

Dr Biers raised once more what is likely to be the central question of a confederation with the Soviet Union, which he said remained on the agenda. In the discussions with Moscow, he said, "we were supposed to talk further about regaining independence for Latvia on the basis of a treaty with the Soviet Union".

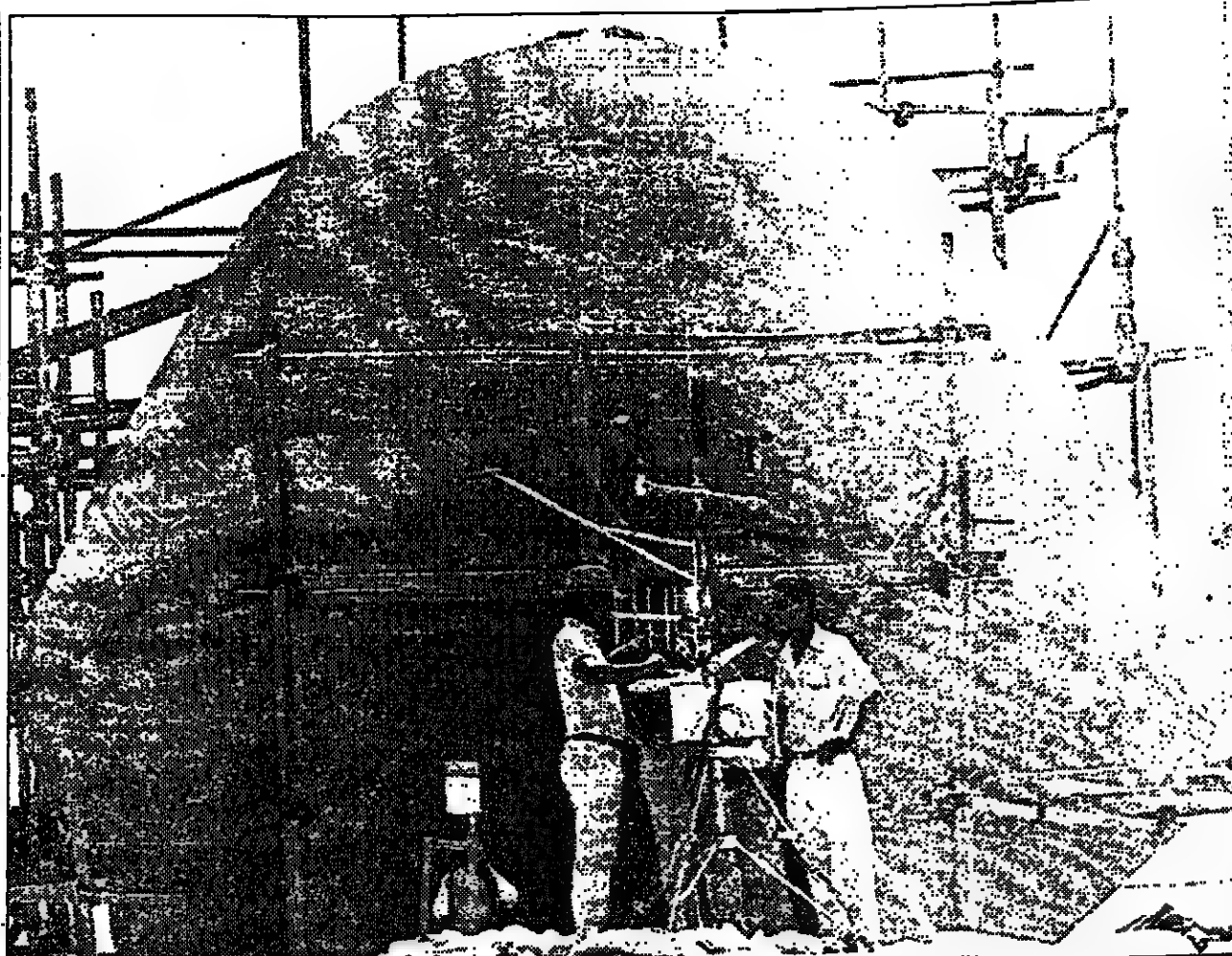
He said that even President Landsbergis of Lithuania told him three weeks ago that he was willing to consider the possibility of a "treaty of association" with the Soviet Union. But Dr Ivars

Godmanis, the Prime Minister, has said that Latvia must have established real independence before it can negotiate a confederation.

Dr Biers is evasive on the subject, but implies that independence can come through a treaty with the Soviet Union, implying that independence and confederation must be agreed simultaneously, perhaps with a brief symbolic period of "total sovereignty" before ratification of a confederation.

Dr Biers said that he also spoke in Moscow with Mr Vadim Bokatin, the Soviet Interior Minister, over the question of the appointment of a new Latvian Interior Minister, whom the Russian-dominated Riga police have refused to accept.

Some Popular Front deputies see the charge by riot police against mainly army demonstrators on Tuesday as further evidence by Mr Bruno Steinbricks, the present Interior Minister and Soviet loyalist, that he controls the police but is willing to use them to defend the present government, at least up to a point.



A new riddle: A computerized weather station, perched on top of the Sphinx, begins sending data today which scientists hope will help them arrest the monument's alarming decay. Scientists from the Getty Conservation Institute based in Marina Del Rey, California, said instruments for the \$200,000 (£119,000) solar-powered meteorological station had been adapted from a conservation project in China. It weighs 200lbs, stands 6ft 6in tall and resembles

a praying mantis on its haunches. It is held in place on the Sphinx's back by sandbags, and will remain for at least a year, transmitting data — on rainfall, wind direction and speed, relative humidity, pollutants, temperature and the effects of water and salt on the limestone layers of the statue — to a computer a mile away. Mr Frank Preusser, acting co-director of the Getty conservation team, said the information received should enable Egyptian scientists to

develop a strategy to save the Sphinx. "The Sphinx is perhaps the most famous, and by far the most thoroughly documented and scrutinized, monument of the ancient world," Mr Preusser said. But "there has never been a co-ordinated effort methodically to quantify and examine ... (detrimental) factors" affecting it. "We can't stop deterioration of any monument in the world, but there is always a solution to slowing down the decay." (AP)

US budget deficit forecast rises again

From Martin Fletcher, Washington

FOR the third time in as many months the White House has increased its 1991 budget deficit forecast, and given a warning that firm remedial action must be taken if the relentless upward spiral is not to result in fiscal chaos.

The latest administration figures project a deficit of between \$128 billion (£77 billion) and \$140 billion for the fiscal year beginning this October, up from the \$100.5 billion the White House originally forecast in late January.

The new figures do not include next year's bill for bailing out insolvent savings and loan institutions, the American equivalent of building societies. They would increase the deficit forecast to \$190 billion, and triple the \$64 billion target which the Administration must meet next year under the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction legislation.

The sombre new forecast was revealed by Mr Richard Darman, the White House Budget Director, at the first "budget summit" between the Administration and congressional leaders at the White House on Tuesday.

The meeting was the first in a series which are likely to last a month or two.

Greens pin down the leaping gene

From Ian Murray, Bonn

A FIELD the size of a football pitch planted out with petunias has made the Greens see red. So angry are they that, all this week, they have got up at six in the morning to block the road to the field outside Cologne, which has had to be protected by security guards, wire grilles and dogs.

The trouble is that, if nature had its way, the 37,000 salmon pink petunias in the middle of it all should be white — and the Greens believe they ought to have been left that way. Descended from a long line of white petunias, they have been genetically engineered by researchers at the Max Planck Institute, who have crossed them with maize genes.

What the researchers want to find, capture and isolate are what they describe as "leaping genes" which, as their name implies, are somewhat volatile. They occur in all varieties, but are not firmly tied in to the genetic information of the plant, which means that they can change position and thus sometimes influence the activities of other genes.

Genetic engineers have ways of making use of them — if they can catch them, which is where the artificially pink petunias come in. This is because a rare petunia containing a "leaping gene" does not blush a uniform salmon colour when it is crossed with the maize gene. Instead it comes out in spots or even stripes of red. This makes it stand out clearly from all its ordinary, common or garden neighbours, allowing the scientists to capture it.

An entire field of petunias is necessary because the "leaping gene" is such a rarity that it is only by planting out an entire field that the researchers can be sure of finding examples. The rest of the plants flower unwanted. The Greens worry about such unnatural goings-on. What will happen, they wonder, if the seed of a maize-crossed petunia turns into a dangerous mutant. "Will these petunias bite?" they have been asking the scientists. The Green lobby is worried that

offshoots of these petunias could be the first innocent seedlings of what could become a whole nursery of unnatural, dangerous growths.

Even though the strictly controlled genetic engineering of embryos has been approved for research in West Germany, the petunia is the first plant to undergo such treatment, and the Greens want it to be the last. The Max Planck Institute has done its best to reassure them. Their scientists say that there will be no environmental consequences. The maize genes are harmless, they point out, and as many seeds as possible will be disposed of afterwards. Should any escape the harvest, they stand no realistic chance of survival since the seeds of the petunias are sensitive to frost and damp and will not be able to withstand the winter.

The Greens are none the less worried. The harmless, pretty pink flower, they argue, will lull world opinion into a false sense of security about the dangers of messing around with nature.

Freed US hostage has cancer

Washington — Mr Robert Polhill, the American hostage freed last month after 39 months in captivity, has cancer of the throat and is to have his larynx removed today (Martin Fletcher writes). His condition was diagnosed at the Walter Reed Army Medical Centre in Washington, where he has been a patient since his return from Lebanon.

Dr Russ Zajchuk, his doctor, said Mr Polhill, aged 55, probably had the cancer for more than a year, but there was no evidence of it having spread. "Mr Polhill has shown remarkable strength of character and he has a very positive attitude," he said.

Moscow given Gatt look-in

Geneva — The Soviet Union was granted observer status yesterday by the 96-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or Gatt (Alan McGregor writes). While this is an essential step towards full membership, that will depend on restructuring the Soviet economy to a market-based price and distribution system compatible with Gatt rules.

More than 30 countries have observer status. Mr Rufus Yerxa, the US representative, said it was an important moment after 45 years of a divided world economy.

Pay row troops seize airport

Abidjan — Ivory Coast appealed to military recruits who shut the country's main airport yesterday to return to barracks and surrender. As many as 400 recruits took over West Africa's busiest airport at dawn in a protest over pay, firing their guns in the air.

Other young recruits, demanding their pay be boosted from the current level of about £7 a month, commandeered cars, taxis and about 50 military vehicles. French forces in Ivory Coast were placed on maximum alert. (Reuters)



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South Africa promises to scrap pillars of apartheid

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

THE South African Government has implicitly recognized the failure of the black homelands system, and the inhumanity of classifying people according to race, and has promised to dismantle both pillars of apartheid as soon as possible.

Senior Cabinet ministers addressing Parliament this week made it clear that neither had any place in a multiracial society, and would be phased out as part of negotiations on a new constitution.

Mr Stoffel van der Merwe, the Minister for (Black) Education and Development Aid, who also has responsibility for the tribal homelands, said the Government accepted that independence was no longer an option for the six autonomous territories. "In the present circumstances it is, therefore, also no longer the aim of the central Government. The

overriding aim now is the participation of all South Africans in the central political process."

His announcement spells the end of the policy of "grand apartheid" devised in the 1950s by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, under which 10 homelands were established to serve as black labour dormitories for the white economy, and as dumping grounds for those whose labour was not required. Mr van der Merwe made no reference to four of the territories which accepted nominal independence in the 1970s, but it is regarded in government circles as inevitable that all will be integrated in South Africa as part of plans for sharing power with the black majority.

Mr Van der Merwe said existing rights and legislation in the six self-governing homelands would be reviewed, and it was possible certain functions would be returned to Pretoria as an interim measure.

Mr Gene Louw, the Home Affairs Minister, expressed the strongest official criticism so far of the Population Registration Act (1950), under which all citizens must be registered at birth as belonging to one of four race groups.

Mr Louw said the law was unacceptable, totally inflexible, and undoubtedly discriminatory, and the Government wished to be rid of it as soon as possible.

Applying it during the past four decades had been an "unpleasant and tiresome experience", he said. "We cannot enter a new constitutional dispensation while retaining the contents of this Act. Its description of race and groups is unacceptable."

Citing an example of members of one family being classified in three different race groups, he said it was untenable. It was becoming increasingly difficult for him to classify people under the terms of the Act, because "free association of people is becoming a pattern of everyday life".

Mr Louw said it would be impractical to declare a moratorium on the law, because it was part of the constitutional debate. His department would apply it with as much sympathy and compassion as was humanly possible.

President de Klerk recently reaffirmed his intention to abolish statutory discrimination, but said the Population Registration Act could be amended only as part of a new constitution.

● BRUSSELS: The European Community will re-examine its anti-apartheid policy at a meeting in Dublin next month, the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr Gerard Collins, said after meeting President de Klerk yesterday.

"We will discuss the situation, bearing in mind the developments that have taken place," Mr Collins told reporters after his one-hour talk with the South African President. But he refused to speculate whether EC foreign ministers, meeting in Dublin on June 18, would change their policy or drop any sanctions.

President de Klerk, who is on the fourth leg of an 18-day European tour to promote his programme of apartheid reforms, has urged the Community to re-evaluate sanctions against Pretoria. (Reuter)

Pretoria plans to integrate hospitals

Cape Town

RACIAL segregation in South African state hospitals is to be abolished, the Government announced yesterday. Doctors immediately welcomed the move, the latest in a series of proposed reforms announced this month by President de Klerk.

Dr Rina Venter, the Health Minister, told Parliament, however, "The Government has decided that the available capacity of beds in all hospitals must be accessible to all persons and that a model be designed to manage this in an orderly fashion."

Dr Venter announced that state health services would be restructured on the basis of equality and accessibility to ensure proper treatment for the black majority. Some state-funded hospitals are at present reserved for whites, some for blacks, while others are split into sections for blacks and whites. A small minority are integrated.

The practice dates from British colonial times, but was institutionalized by apartheid laws passed after the National Party took power in 1948.

Dr Venter said that before any new hospitals could be built, the Government would launch a nationwide study of health care. "The approach to this evaluation will be that all hospitals are accessible to all persons and that no facility may remain under-used while new ones are being built," she said.

Dr Faizel Randers, publicity secretary of the anti-apartheid National Medical and Dental Association, said the organization was excited by the announcement. "We have been struggling and fighting for years for a non-racial health service. In the sweeping announcement by the minister it appears that this is what South Africa is looking forward to in the future."

He said most of South Africa's whites would feel little immediate effect as almost 90 per cent of them used private hospitals and clinics. (Reuter)



Strike force: An Indian policeman lashing out to drive back a supporter of the Left Front at a demonstration in Delhi yesterday. Scuffles broke out between police and demonstrators who were protesting against increases in the price of essential commodities

Peking punishes bureau after envoy goes awol

From Charles Bremner, Hong Kong

THE decision of Mr Xu Jiatun, the former head of the New China News Agency office in Hong Kong, to leave China on an unauthorized trip to Los Angeles has inflicted a severe loss of face on Peking and deepened the shadow that hangs ever heavier over Hong Kong.

Mr Xu left his home in Nanjing last week with members of his family. The Chinese authorities denied that he had defected and the Americans said he had not applied for asylum. Peking, however, abruptly summoned four of Mr Xu's closest associates from Hong Kong and told Chinese personnel here that they would be subject to a three-year limit on their stay in Hong Kong.

For the Hong Kong branch of the Xinhua agency, news reporting has long amounted to little more than a sideline. "You could tell they were not one of us when they started issuing visas," one old Hong Kong journalist said. In the absence of any Chinese consulate or embassy, the "bureau" has for decades served as Peking's presence in the British colony, acting as the

eyes and ears of mainland China. In recent years, the agency has swollen into a full-blown bureaucracy. Its 1,000 staff, housed in a monumental marble-halled tower, now rank as a Chinese administration-in-waiting ahead of the handover by Britain in 1997.

As the "shadow governor" for seven years, Mr Xu first shocked Hong Kong with his blunt warnings about the need for conforming to Peking's wishes in the run-up to 1997, but he later did more than any other Chinese official to nurture a rapport with the mainland and provide assurances to the Hong Kong people that they could trust Peking to keep its word and respect their capitalist system.

An affable, popular party administrator with ministerial rank and ties to Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's supreme leader, he came to enjoy Hong Kong and admire its free-for-all ways — too much so, apparently, for the liking of his more orthodox colleagues. A couple of years ago he strayed from the party line to declare, for example, that "capitalism is one of the greatest achievements of mankind". After the

1984 agreement on Hong Kong's future, the cadres from Xinhua working under Mr Xu dropped all pretences of belonging to a news organization and took to the diplomatic circuit with all the trappings, from stylish suits to chauffeured Mercedes and lavish entertainment.

Winning and dining the elite and middle levels of the Hong Kong business and media world was one of the agency's main preoccupations in the two years leading up to the June 4 massacre in Tiananmen Square. After the crackdown, Mr Xu maintained a tolerant line. For several months, his political survival was seen in Hong Kong as evidence that perhaps all was not lost.

Subsequently, however, his masters in Peking decided late in the year to replace him with a harder-line official, Mr Zhou Nan, a former vice-foreign minister who had played a leading role in the British negotiations. Mr Nan has cracked down on the reformists in the Hong Kong mission, many of whom had taken part in demonstrations last year. Morale in Xinhua is now said by insiders to be lower than ever, with high tension between the 500 or so Hong Kong staff members and the mainland contingent. Staff are threatening a strike over low pay.

Chinese sources said yesterday that the former news agency chief, who was affectionately known here as Uncle Xu (the name is pronounced "Shu"), had paid three secret visits to Hong Kong since his retirement. Mr Xu's departure has embarrassed Peking and added to the consternation of the administrators and senior Chinese businessmen in Hong Kong, who are anxious to see the survival of forces of moderation on the mainland.

Xinhua staff put the word out yesterday that Mr Xu was under investigation for alleged corruption — a charge dissidents said could be applied to just about any senior official.

Dr Joseph Yu-shek Cheng, dean of the territory's Open University, said Mr Xu was clearly held responsible by Peking for the "organizational failure" of the Hong Kong party structure which he headed.

Legal victory for working women

From Susan Elliott, Washington

IN A landmark sex discrimination case, a Washington judge has ordered Price Waterhouse, one of the world's largest accounting firms, to award one of its coveted partnerships to a woman ruled out for the job seven years ago because colleagues thought she was too "macho".

America's working women often claim to have made bigger strides in the workplace than their European sisters, but complain that men still have too many of the senior corporate jobs at management level. Only 27 of Price Waterhouse's 900 partners are women and Ms Ann Hopkins, aged 46, was the only female nominee among 88 candidates for partnership when the firm considered her in 1982.

Her case is the first in which a court has compelled a company to make a person a partner as a remedy for discrimination on grounds of race or sex. An investigation into her failure to become a partner found that the firm passed her over because colleagues disliked her personal manner and suggested she should attend "charm school".

A lawyer representing Ms Hopkins, who now holds a senior management post at the World Bank here, hailed the court's decision this week as a ray of hope for all minorities striving for equal opportunities in America. A judge also awarded Ms Hopkins about \$400,000 (£240,000) in back pay for earnings lost as a result of illegal "sexual stereotyping". The amount is the average salary earned today by management consultants at the firm who were made partners when Ms Hopkins was turned down.

Ms Hopkins, who is married with a family, has not yet said whether she will go back to Price Waterhouse, although the Washington judge has said that if she does he will order the firm not to retaliate against her for suing it.

The judge's decision is almost certain to fuel intense debate in legal circles, especially in a bureaucratic city like Washington where the American Bar Association estimates that at least one in 20 professionals is a lawyer.

For the past decade, law and accounting firms have agonized over whether they could be legally forced to give partnerships to victims of discrimination.

Ambitious lawyers for influential law firms in Washington routinely work 12-hour days seven days a week as they aim for the top, and many firms think that the judicial system should not intervene in decisions on partnership which are based on elaborate personal considerations.

After only four years at the company when proposed for partnership, Ms Hopkins had brought in more business to Price Waterhouse than any of her rival nominees. The firm told her in early 1983 that it had put her nomination on hold but did not explain why. Ms Hopkins resigned a year later and sued the firm for sex discrimination, thinking it had given her "an irrational explanation for a bad business decision".

Only later, when her case was in litigation, did she discover that the firm had bowed to partners' comments "that I needed to go to charm school, that I was too macho, that I was overcompensating to being a woman". Her case last year reached the Supreme Court, on the issue of the standards which employers and claimants in discrimination suits must prove.

Chile doubt on theory of Briton's suicide

Santiago — Judge Alejandro Solis, investigating the death of Jonathan Moyle, an English journalist and helicopter expert, expressed doubts about a suicide theory (Lake Sagaris writes).

Moyle, attending an international arms exhibition organized by the Chilean Air Force, was found hanging in a closet in a Santiago hotel in March. Judge Solis said he could not find a motive for suicide and, according to a half-finished letter in Moyle's room, he had planned to take part in a Bolivian drugs raid.

Subway survival

New York — Miss Christa Neumann-Spallart, aged 26, an Austrian student who was shoved by an unknown man into the path of an oncoming subway train, escaped by rolling into the trough of the tracks and lying flat while the train passed over her. (AFP)

Unity search

Bejumbura — President Buyoya of Burundi has promised a "democratic constitution under a one-party government", ending his military rule, and a referendum on a charter aimed at unifying the traditional rival Tutsi and Hutu tribes. (AP)

Bases fears

Manila — The United States is concerned for the security of its personnel in the Philippines after two airmen were murdered, and negotiations aimed at resolving a dispute over payment for continuation of US military bases there failed again. (AFP)

Tourist killed

Nairobi — Luc Poppe, aged 31, a Belgian tourist reported missing in April, has been found dead in a river near Mount Kenya, a Belgian Embassy official revealed here. (Reuter)

Nazi charges

East Berlin — East Germany is asking Syria to extradite Herr Alois Brunner, a suspected Nazi war criminal accused of deporting thousands of Jews to death camps. (Reuter)

Poll arrests

Kuwait — Two pro-democracy activists, campaigning for a boycott of the general election next month, have been arrested on charges of holding an illegal gathering. (Reuter)

Drugs haul

Tokyo — Japanese authorities have seized a record 52.4 lb of cocaine on a Colombian banana boat and arrested one Colombian crew member.

Shamir seeks cash for new settlers

From Richard Owen, Jerusalem



Mr Kolkett: Finds Church remarks "offensive"

IN A signal of the hard-line stand his forthcoming right-of-centre Government is likely to take on the peace issue, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli caretaker Prime Minister, yesterday asked the Knesset (parliament) to approve extra spending of £14 million on Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

At the same time Mr Teddy Kolkett, the liberal Mayor of Jerusalem, who is normally critical of settlement policy, said recent remarks by Christian leaders attacking a Jewish settlement in the Christian quarter of Jerusalem's Old City were "deeply offensive".

The three-week period given to Mr Shamir by President Herzog to prove he can form a government expires today. Despite last-minute differences yesterday with the Orthodox religious party, Shas, over distribution of portfolios and the issue of electoral reform, Mr Shamir is said by officials of his Likud party to have "sewn up" a coalition with the religious parties and small, right-wing factions in the Knesset.

The religious and right-wing groups — and for that matter many members of Likud — are firmly opposed to the Middle East peace proposals put forward during the life of the previous Labour-Likud Government by Mr James Baker, the US Secretary of State. Mr Shamir himself has ruled out the Baker plan for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo on the grounds that it would lead to direct talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization and open the way for negotiations on the status of Jerusalem, Israel's capital.

The new right-wing Government's guidelines reportedly contain a commitment to peace with the Arabs, but couched in vague terms in contrast to Mr Baker's attempt to persuade both sides to define their terms and set a specific agenda.

Israel reacted defiantly yesterday to President Gorbachev's assertion during

President Mubarak's visit to Moscow this week that the settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, was "dangerous and criminal". Mr Shamir has also come under fire from Washington both for authorizing new West Bank settlements and for providing official funds for the attempted takeover by militant Jewish settlers of St John's Hospice, a church-owned hostel next to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Undaunted, Mr Shamir yesterday asked the Knesset finance committee to release £14 million from the Housing Ministry's contingency fund to expand West Bank settlements, build new ones and improve settlement access roads, many of which bypass hostile Arab villages.

There is no official overall figure for settlement funding, which is scattered under different budget headings. But the funding is believed to be of the order of nearly £200 million a year. Mr Shamir's aides said yesterday's request was "routine" and consistent with the guidelines of the previous Labour-Likud Government. A controversial report issued here yesterday aroused Israeli Army anger by claiming that one-fifth of all deaths by gunfire in the past two and half years of the Palestinian intifada were accounted for by children under the age of 16.

Strong yen breeds a new gallery of art collectors

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

EXPECT to see more of the world's most expensive paintings heading to Tokyo, where the strong yen, dizzy land values and, until their recent setback, soaring stock prices, have enabled more and more Japanese to live like Gettys.

But don't expect to see the art works on display in obvious places. One Japanese pinball arcade millionaire houses his Picassos, Chagalls and Renoirs in a museum he built by the side of a volcano in a remote part of southern Japan. Art lovers wanting to gaze at "Les Femmes d'Alger" by Picasso, the most expensive painting sold, when it was knocked down to a Japanese car parts company for £30 million, will have to trek down a museum next to its race track in southern Japan.

Mr Michimasa Maranuchi, who became rich by selling a few well-located rice paddies to hungry property developers, runs a furniture shop in a humdrum Tokyo suburb in which he displays from his spectacular collection from the Barbizon School, including 10 Courbets and as many Corots. Mr Masahiro Takano, who runs the Green Cab taxi company, has built the world's biggest collection of paintings by the French artist Marie



Money talks: Mr Hideto Kobayashi raising the price of a Van Gogh to \$82.5 million

Laurencin: the works are on show at an out-of-the-way hilltop resort.

Yasuda Fire and Marine, berated by Japan's Finance Ministry for its dramatic dive into the art market in 1987, is a bit more accommodating. It has put Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" on public display at its Tokyo headquarters. It is hard to recall that the sale price of £24.75 million drew gasps just three years ago.

These are examples of the

new breed of art collector that has sprung up in Japan, where the state is not a great benefactor of the arts but gives tax breaks to companies that want to add a bit of glamour to their reputation for ball-bearings or marine insurance.

Although many paintings go from an auction room to a well-bolted Japanese vault, more and more businessmen and small companies are starting up art museums outside which they can park their

shiny Mercedes limousines. According to one estimate, 500 new museums have opened across Japan over the past decade. Their spending power would make British museums faint with envy.

The new Japanese owner of Van Gogh's "Portrait of Doctor Gachet", sold in New York on Tuesday night for a record \$82.5 million (£49.7 million), is still unknown. Mr Hideto Kobayashi, the Tokyo gallery owner who bought the picture

on behalf of a blue-chip company quoted on the Tokyo stock exchange, is saying only that his client wanted it at any price. "They are extremely pleased," he said.

Art experts reckon that four out of every 10 top quality paintings sold at the world's main auction houses now find their way to Japan. They say that the recent jitters on the stock exchange, rather than dampening Japanese buyers' enthusiasm for paintings, has in fact made top quality art look an even more attractive home for their spare cash. While Tokyo shares may be off their peak for the moment, land prices are still booming and creating new Japanese Rockefeller every day.

Owners of tiny corner stores, or Tokyo's famous urban farmers, who till a rice paddy barely bigger than a tennis court, become dollar-millionaires as soon as they sell up. Land in Tokyo's posh Ginza district fetches 37.7 million yen (£140,000) a square metre. Art is often a convenient way to hide money from the taxman.

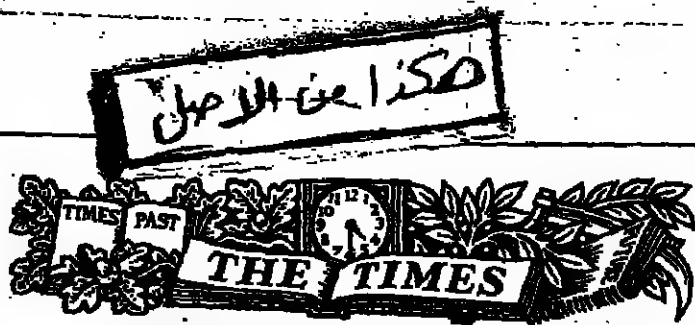
A record 280 billion yen worth of art was imported into Japan last year, according to customs records: this is a five-fold increase over 1988. French Impressionist works were most favoured — they are

easily recognizable, come with a reliable provenance and are seen by the Japanese as less risky than Old Masters.

The old days, when galleries, department stores (still the most likely place for well-heeled Japanese to pick up a Picasso), and a few private investors and collectors dominated the market, are over. Now everyone seems to be joining in the fun. "Coffee shops used to rent paintings worth 20,000 or 30,000 yen," said one art specialist, "but now there are company presidents willing to pay to rent a painting worth several tens of millions or even billions of yen so they can put it in their offices. It's getting so the average art gallery can't compete with the kind of money involved."

But the Japanese are not stopping at just picking up pictures. One of Japan's more colourful gallery owners, Mr Yasumichi Morishita, has bought a stake in Christie's, the house that auctioned the Van Gogh in New York. Mr Morishita, a financier with a criminal record and a racy reputation in Japan, became Christie's second biggest shareholder last autumn when he bought a £33 million stake in the British auction house.

Red faces at the White House: here visitors are liberally sprinkled with souvenir matchbooks embossed with the presidential crest. The firm which makes them has recently moved operations. Now, beneath the proud symbol of the United States' highest office, appear the words: "Made in Canada."



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MAD COWS AND ENGLISHMEN

For all his smiling assurances, Mr John Gummer's handling of bovine spongiform encephalopathy did not inspire any more confidence than did his predecessor's handling of salmonella. Public nervousness over mad cow disease in Britain at the moment is not so much over the disease but over the official response. The Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food would do well to address himself to this institutional malaise.

The condition is chronic and the symptoms well known. The public is fed on a diet of recycled official phrases — "official" would not be too strong a word — about how everything is fine and there is nothing to worry about, mixed with nasty-tasting scare stories sometimes deriving from learned but non-governmental experts whose opinions no responsible journalist can ignore and no sensational journalist apparently resist. The latter syndrome — mad press disease — is not excusable. But shrewd ministers should nowadays at least build the disorder into their calculations.

Public bodies, such as those dealing with school or hospital meals, are irresponsible in reacting to the atmosphere of panic by sudden and capricious bans on all British beef products. The panic is based on ignorance, not all of which is excusable. There is a small risk in all food, including the most natural, but the circumstances in which the risk arises are not beyond analysis and rational assessment.

BSE is a disease of the brain and spinal cord of cattle, and the risk of infection is confined to the consumption of those parts, and even then only if there has not been adequate heat treatment. The possibility that BSE could be transferred to humans is speculative, based on the argument that the causative agent seems to have transferred from sheep to cattle, and therefore might conceivably jump the species barrier again. Drastic steps have already been enforced to remove BSE-infected meat from the animal and human food chain.

Spongiform encephalopathy is endemic in the sheep population, and known there as scrapie. There is no reason to believe British beef is now more dangerous to humans than British mutton and lamb has been for years. In so far as there is controversy among the

experts, this is largely about how to eradicate the disease from British cattle in due course, rather than how to protect the public now. Hence the formal public reassurance yesterday from the Government's Chief Medical Officer, Sir Donald Acheson.

Food manufacture is advanced technology, driven by considerations of productivity and profit. The original transmission of the agent responsible for BSE seems to have occurred when the meat production business realized there could be even more profit if the industry consumed its own entrails by feeding protein extracted from the otherwise unmarketable parts of sheep to cows and perhaps to cats.

Whether nature has a taboo against feeding vegetarian animals to each other is for biologically-minded mystics to discuss. The rest of us can have no complaint at such profitable ingenuity, except when there appears the slightest risk of regulators and inspectors not doing their job. The industry requires close monitoring by independent authorities, and the Ministry of Agriculture requires a standard of clarity, openness and unequivocal truthfulness in public statements that has not, in the past, been characteristic.

A categorical assurance from Mr Gummer that no parts of any British animal known to be affected — or its offspring — are being consumed in any way, even as pet food and even abroad, is now necessary. If he gives that assurance, he is entitled to be believed. What worries the public is its total lack of confidence in ministerial assurances to date. The Government collectively has yet to convince sceptics that the changes in food safety introduced after the salmonella scare were more than cosmetic. There was then evidence of internecine civil servants and self-interested industrial and research lobbyists playing fast and loose with public concern. Complete ministerial disclosure of everything that is known or suspected about BSE is essential, preferably under cross-questioning by the forthcoming inquiry of the House of Commons Select Committee on Agriculture. Intelligently applied scepticism is the quickest route back to public confidence in British beef.

A MATTER FOR BRITISH STEEL

Thatcherism has come to Ravenscraig and, some would say, not before time. Yesterday's announcement by British Steel of the closure of the strip mill at the steel complex near Motherwell was met with a predictable outcry in Scotland and at Westminster. The convenor of the shop stewards said that it was an outrage. The Scottish National Party said that it was "the grossest possible betrayal of one of the finest workforces anywhere in Europe". The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, who had his unhappiest afternoon in the Commons since the fiasco over the poll tax rebate, described the decision as "arbitrary and unreasonable".

The writing had long been on the wall for Ravenscraig, and in the clearest and firmest of hands. The four-and-a-half decades since the end of the war have seen the industrial face of Scotland change beyond recognition. Shipbuilding was the first to go. The car industry did not long survive the 60s. In the 1970s it was the turn of coal. Particularly since privatization, steel was bound to follow. The Scottish industry minister, Mr Ian Lang, made it plain earlier this year that there was nothing the Government either could or would do to save Ravenscraig from closure. "We take a hands-off approach," he said, "and believe industrialists are better managers". Investment decisions were for British Steel. These should be informed by economic rather than geographical criteria.

This makes Mr Rifkind's response in the Commons the more curious. The closure will initially entail the loss of almost 800 jobs, and could well mean the end of steel production in Scotland within four or five years. Sir Robert Scholey, the BSC chairman, spelled out the reasons in unemotional terms. Demand has fallen by more than 10 per cent in the past year. This, together with an increase in imports, has put the company under pressure to lower costs.

Yet what do Mr Rifkind and his Cabinet colleagues expect to happen? When Labour's

industry spokesman, Mr Gordon Brown, demanded that British Steel be summoned to "explain themselves", the meaning was clear: public subsidy to keep the plant open. But BSC has no explaining to do. Its function, as its chairman repeated yesterday, is to present competitively-priced, high-quality steel. That is not a role they could long sustain if investment were to be misdirected to unprofitable enterprise. All over England, former steelworkers understand this point. Has 10 years of Conservative Government still not brought it home to Scotland, nor even to the Scottish Office?

It is as well for the Conservatives that the British Steel announcement did not come before the recent local elections and last week's reasonably successful party conference in Aberdeen. Mr Rifkind's embarrassment, however, is as nothing compared with that of his junior colleague, Mr Michael Forsyth, who is also the party's Scottish chairman.

Mr Forsyth made an uncharacteristically accommodating call yesterday for "unity of purpose" between all of Scotland's political parties; the workers of Ravenscraig, he said, "deserved to be supported". This will occasion some hilarity in other parts of the political spectrum because Mr Forsyth has been a leading apostle north of the border of free-market economics and a consistent critic of the "dependence" economy.

There is no law of nature which says that steel-making is essential to a nation's, or a region's, well-being. If banking, knitwear and electronics make more money, and offer more jobs, then those are the directions in which the formidable skills and energies of the Scottish people should be directed. A return to the government intervention to prop up uncompetitive industries that characterized Labour's last period in power is unthinkable. Messrs Rifkind and Forsyth should not, by their words, offer encouragement to such reaction.

ART IN THE MARKET-PLACE

Van Gogh's portrait of his doctor fetches almost £50 million at an auction in New York. Renoir's *Au Moulin de la Galette* is likely to go for nearly as much tonight. Monstrous! cry the killjoys. How can one painting be worth so much? Shame! cry the publicly-funded museums. How shall we ever be able to afford a masterpiece? Both should think again.

The price of a painting is determined — like the price of anything else — by supply and demand. The supply of Old Masters is, as the painters are now dead, fixed. Moreover, the supply entering the open market is small; partly because masterpieces are, by definition, rare treats, mainly because almost all have long since been snapped up by national museums.

Yet the demand has been rising fast: a consequence of 45 years of peace and prosperity, and of a relatively recent but welcome appreciation of Western culture by the East. The economies of America and Japan have been more successful than Britain's; so those two countries have more money to spend on art. But Britons can at least be grateful that, unlike the Japanese, they have had centuries to build up great collections of art, much of which was either expropriated from other countries or bought for very little.

The price of a painting should be exactly what the bidder who is keenest to buy it is prepared to pay. How else can a work of art be valued? There is every reason for a masterpiece — which gives immense aesthetic delight, is of great historical importance and is, of course, unique — to fetch huge sums of money. Most countries' public museums have been priced out of the market for these record-breaking paintings. But if they were more flexible about

their own collections, they could increase the market supply of great paintings and hence bring the prices down to more affordable levels.

British museums were furious when the arts minister, Mr Richard Luce, suggested in 1987 that they might consider selling off unwanted works in order to broaden their collections. So vehement were they that he eventually backtracked, saying he thought they should only think of disposing of duplicate works.

They should do more than that; but they should be wary about which works they sell. It is tempting to suggest that works that are not on display should be put up for sale to finance other purchases. That could be a mistake. Most of these works are hidden in basements because they are unfashionable. Now, they would go for a song; in a few decades' time, perhaps for large sums. Only 40 years ago, Victorian paintings were derided. Today they can fetch hundreds of thousands of pounds.

It would make more sense for the galleries to look at the balance of their displayed collections and see how they could be improved. The sale of one out of many Gainsboroughs might raise enough money to fill a whole new room dedicated to a lesser artist.

The artistic judgement of previous curators is not sacrosanct. Requests and acquisitions since their time will have changed the balance they created. Now is the time for museum trustees to behave imaginatively. No collection is perfect; all can be strengthened. Railing against the market is not the most constructive way to go about the task.

BSE and possible dangers in beef

From Professor Emeritus Ivor H. Mills

Sir, The article by Dr James Le Fanu ("Taking an axe to crush a microbe", May 15) does not do justice to the problem raised by the presence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in animals used for human consumption.

As members of the Endocrine Committee of the Medical Research Council in the 1970s, we had to consider the possible risk of spreading the similar human disease Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease by using pituitary glands from cadavers to prepare human growth hormone. Injection of this hormone is essential for children who do not grow because they lack the hormone.

We went to considerable trouble and took advice from various experts, including those working on scrapie in sheep, to convince ourselves that the procedure to extract the growth hormone was safe. Nevertheless, a limited number of children around the world did develop Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, including two in this country.

The use of human pituitary growth hormone was stopped and fortunately bio-engineering enabled a totally different type of procedure to be used, avoiding the use of human pituitaries.

What I think we should learn from this is that it is not good enough to say the chances of harm, we think, are very small. It is unlikely that cows with BSE are not harbouring the active agent for some months before the cow manifests the disease. We must, therefore, take steps to ensure the safety of what we eat. Rigorous exclusion of the animal tissues involved from the food of humans and animals is essential.

If BSE is like scrapie, the lymphoid tissue is involved in the

early infective stage and this (spleen, thymus, tonsils and intestines) must be rejected as well as the brain and spinal cord. It must be done with sufficient care that potentially infected tissues cannot contaminate the meat we are to eat.

It is unwise to allow the use of these tissues from calves under six months, as at present, just because in scrapie they are not obviously infective at that stage. We do not know that the agent is not transmitted from mother to young at the time of birth. The forceful exclusion of all the tissues from sheep and cattle which could carry the agent is the most essential precaution.

The report that British beef will not be provided for schoolchildren in meals for some schoolchildren does not reflect a sensible precaution. The muscle of infected animals appears to be safe as shown by our consumption over several decades of meat from sheep, some of which might be carrying scrapie at the stage when it is not obvious. The risks must be much greater from made up meat products when unscrupulous people could allow some of the banned tissues to get into the prepared foods.

It must similarly be just as potentially dangerous to allow the banned tissues to be used to feed chickens and pigs, just because the disease, so far, has not appeared in these species. When it appears it is too late, as we now know with cattle.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR H. MILLS,
University of Cambridge
Clinical School,
Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Trumpington Road,
Cambridge,
May 16.

Future of the mail

From the General Secretary, Union of Communication Workers

Sir, Your special report on the Royal Mail (May 8) failed to alert the public to the possibility of a serious reduction in service. Make no mistake, the Royal Mail would like to know if the public would be prepared to accept a single, later delivery.

Mr Bill Cockburn, managing director, asserts that if customers signal that current service standards are "not so important to them", this would allow delivery staff to enjoy more attractive attendance times. What he does not mention is that abandoning the second delivery would boost profits by giving a worse service with around 10,000 fewer delivery staff.

The union agrees that the problems of increasing mail volumes and a shrinking labour market are very real and must be tackled with vision. We doubt whether the public would accept just one delivery throughout the day, even with guarantees on the overnight mail.

Yours sincerely,
ALLAN TUFTIN,
General Secretary,
The Union of Communication Workers,
UCW House, Crescent Lane, SW4.

Five men in a boat

From Commander H. S. A. Malleson, RN (Ret)

Sir, Having spent much time in Montagu whalers in the past, notably in Fleet and Botilla regattas, I was interested in the letter from Mr Rivington on the subject (May 9).

The bow oar was normally placed to starboard, but when taking part in pulling races, the side chosen depended on the weight and strength of the bow oar. Whalers could be of 25ft or 27ft length — mostly the latter. They were better under sail than oars, but in either case they were handy seaboats.

I still have two silver model oars as mementoes of winning crews in Atlantic Fleet regattas in 1930.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MALLESON,
Bear House, Dallington,
Heathfield, East Sussex.

Campbell libel case

From Mr Brian Raymond

Sir, I hesitate to comment on Bernard Levin's tirade (May 10) against my statement in open court in the Duncan Campbell case, but there are a couple of points which deserve to be heard. Every word of a statement made after the settlement of a libel action has to be agreed by the lawyers who represent the defendants and the BBC's solicitor is as skilled and hard-headed as any you could find. Mr Levin can call it "bilge" if he likes, but he should at least acknowledge that what I said in court was specifically endorsed by both the BBC and the author of the defamatory play.

As the broadcast of this play coincided with the publication of the new and much-praised BBC guidelines on the depiction of real persons in drama, a number of viewers felt that the allegations of shoplifting, betrayal of sources, etc., must be true, or the BBC would not have dared to put it out.

The wounds caused by being called a name do not deserve

Poll tax benefits

From the Leader of Wandsworth Borough Council

Sir, Your allegation about "manipulation of government grants to certain 'flagship' London councils" (leading article, May 8) is wrong. Wandsworth achieved the lowest community charge in mainland Britain despite the lowest level of government grant in inner London.

Although Wandsworth benefits from the safety-net redistribution between authorities, we benefit less than several other London boroughs, and the sum involved is so small that without it we would still enjoy one of the lowest charges in England. Wandsworth residents voted last week for Conservatives to continue their long record of low-cost good quality services, and not, as you implied, in a short-sighted response to an electoral bribe.

However reluctant you may be to acknowledge it, the community charge could achieve its aim of strengthened accountability, given time and stability.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BERRISFORD,
Leader,
Wandsworth Borough Council,
Leader's Room,
The Town Hall,
Wandsworth High Street, SW18.
May 9.

I am sure that readers would like to know that the technical term for rowing in the Royal Navy is "pulling". It appears that the term arises because naval seamen were not very concerned with the finer points of rowing, such as feathering the oar at the end of each stroke, but more concerned with getting the blade square into the water and pulling it through with maximum force.

Yours faithfully,
TONY COLLINS, Director,
HMS Belfast, Morgans Lane,
Tooley Street, SE1.
May 9.

Branches of surgery

From Mrs Enid M. Byford

Sir, Having kept a morning appointment with my gynaecologist I returned home for an afternoon appointment with the local chimney sweep, whose van advertises that he is a felineologist.

Yours faithfully,
ENID M. BYFORD,
Fairhaven, Oake,
Taunton,
Somerset.
May 10.

bell's libel action against the BBC as a peg on which to hang his oversimplified argument, Bernard Levin has forgotten that an allegation of the commission of a crime is one of the few exceptions to that "only" and Duncan Campbell was, as Levin says, by accepted implication accused of shoplifting.

In the absence of either evidence of publication with malice, when an award of aggravated damages may be justified, or proof of special damage, a new law of defamation, long overdue, should limit any possible award of damages to costs and a nominal sum — say, £500 — and speedy publication of an agreed correction or retraction of the libel. Would-be claimants as well as vulnerable offenders, never mind their lawyers, would welcome the justice of such a measure to terminate the present farcical situation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN,
Rubinstein Callingham
Folden & Gale,
2 Raymond Buildings,
Gray's Inn, WC1.
May 10.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to fax number — (071) 782 5046.

British help for Eastern Europe

From Dr R. G. Bowers

Sir, "Where are the British?" asks R. H. Nicholson (May 8) in terms of English language teaching (ELT) for Eastern Europe. Had he asked the authorities in Poland, in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic he would have got the answer.

Four hundred thousand pounds of project assistance to accelerated teacher training was announced last week by Douglas Hurd for Poland. A further £1.2 million over five years will be available to support English for management training and development.

In Hungary we await the new government's authorisation of a £1.75 million Know-How project to set up a National Institute of Languages with British, as well as German, staff and resources — to form the hub of a new teacher-training network which ties in with World Bank proposals for the reform of higher education.

English for management is being provided already by such organisations as International House and the Bell Educational Trust. Summer schools and training courses have been agreed for Czechoslovakia and the GDR, the latter with West German collaboration.

At the end of this month high-level discussions in Prague, Bratislava, and East Berlin will

establish those governments' own priorities for spending the significant funds which HM Government has already earmarked for ELT.

Voluntary Service Overseas will be putting British teachers into Poland — not at random but into those institutions where they will have the greatest impact. The demand is huge — an additional 100,000 teachers needed across Eastern Europe by the end of the decade — and it will not be met by short-term expedients. We, with the new authorities, are looking at systemic change through training, books, examinations. This is a big investment but one which the British Council, with wholehearted Government support, is prepared to make.

And of course all offers of scholarships and attachments under Know-How funding and existing programmes carry with them the provision of language tuition where necessary. Mr Nicholson's doctors from Charles University need have no fear on this score, and the Council office in Prague will make the necessary arrangements.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BOWERS (Controller,
English Language and Literature),
The British Council,
10 Spring Gardens, SW1.
May 10.

From the President and the Chairman of the British Polish Legal Association

Sir, We are one of many bodies which have been helped by the creation of the Know-How Fund, and while it must be accepted that Mr Boyes's criticism (report, May 1) has some foundation, the activities of this association would not have been possible without the understanding and prompt help of the fund.

In the last six months we have held a highly successful seminar on commercial and banking law in Warsaw, attended by about 150 Polish lawyers. We have brought over the first wave of trainees lawyers, who have been offered hospitality by leading City firms and barristers' chambers, and the second wave is arriving early in June. We will hold a seminar near Oxford on July 6 on "Investment in property" and "New policy for housing" with a high-powered Polish delegation, led by the Deputy Minister of Justice and leading barristers and professors in that field.

On September 2 we start a joint seminar on protection of the environment, followed by an

administrative and local government law seminar, both to be held in Krakow. The British delegation will be under the leadership of Lord Ackner and Sir Frank Layfield, QC.

On September 24, a workshop seminar on commercial law in Warsaw will be led by Professor Roy Goode, QC, the Norton Rose Professor of Law at Oxford. A scheme of establishing a Faculty of English Law at a Polish university is under consideration; a judicial exchange next year is at a planning stage, and further legal training and other legal activities in 1991 are contemplated.

Some of the work we do is still privately funded and all of it voluntary. There can be no doubt that the taxpayer is receiving good value for comparatively little money. Most important of all, our activities are carried out in conjunction with the Polish National Bar Council or their Ministry of Justice.

Yours faithfully,
RAWLINSON, President,
GEORGE DOBRY, Chairman,
British Polish Legal Association,
40 Chester Row, SW1.
May 16.

Architecture courses

From Mr Bernard Kaukas

Sir, It was with ironic amusement that I read of the Department of Education's proposal to reduce the length of architectural degree courses from five to four years (report, May 4).

In 1950 a number of third-year students lobbied their MPs for just such a reduction. In their case, however, the urge to do so was pretty strong. Having served in the Armed Forces for five to six years, and having embarked in 1947 on a five-year full-time course of architecture, the idea of 11 years devoted to earning an undebated pittance, and not very much more to follow, seemed intolerable. However, each of us, in truth at that stage, was aware of just how little we knew of the craft we had espoused.

Believe me (and I hope my fellow professionals), five years is just long enough to acquire an apprenticeship in draughtsmanship and a rudimentary knowledge of building technology, coupled with the possibility of a flair for design. There is no end to studentship in architecture.

Yours truly,
BERNARD KAUKAS,
13 Lynwood Road,
Ealing, W5.
May 4.

High-class vegetables

From Mr N. R. MacNicol

Sir, Apart from the Gloucester market episode (letter, May 15), the only evidence I can recall that a social stigma attaches to some vegetables is a remark overheard in an RAF officers' mess about 20 years ago. An aristocratic member waved away the dish offered by a waiter with the haughty and emphatic dictum, "Swede is not an officer's vegetable".

Those of us who had already been served ate ours in a guilty silence.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. MACNICOL,
9 Church Lane,
Gresham,
Rutland.
May 15.

Business ethics

From the Reverend Professor Jack Mahoney

Sir, Professor Barry ("When the businessman is victimised", May 3) shows scant awareness of how the study of business ethics has become publicly established in the past 20 years in the United States and has recently begun to develop fruitfully in Britain and the rest of Europe.

He parades the standard defence of insider-trading in terms of the efficient marketing of information and the alleged lack of victims. He takes no account, however, of its corrosive effect on the social and market bonds of trust, or of its abuse of privilege, or of the loss to sellers unaware of the potential value of their shares.

Professor Barry's objections to the social accountability of business should not mask the minimal ethical expectations that business should provide a service of value to society and avoid deliberately or carelessly inflicting harm.

Such an adversarial relationship between business people and the rest of society, with ethics in business as the battlefield, disregards the many members of the business community who are themselves concerned that business be conducted ethically for the benefit of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,
JACK MAHONEY (Director,
Business Ethics Research Centre),
King's College, WC2.
May 4.

Return to sender

From Mr John E. Crowther

Sir, I recently had cause to complain to the Post Office about misdirected and lost mail.

The Bradford Customer Complaints Unit forwarded a form for completion and return in their pre-paid, self-addressed envelope — on the back of which is printed: "If undelivered please return to..."

Yours, per fax,
JOHN E. CROWTHER,
28 Milton Avenue,
Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire.
May 14.

ARTS

As yet another Ibsen production opens, Benedict Nightingale considers the appeal of the Norwegian playwright

More than filial devotion

Wc do not seem able to keep that grim 19th-century seer off our late 20th-century stages. Indeed, the flow of Ibsen revivals has been threatening to break through the theatre's flood walls. *The Master Builder*, *Peer Gynt*, *When We Dead Awaken* and *Hedda Gabler* have all been revived at important addresses in recent months. And tonight, as if to celebrate what also happens to be Norwegian National Day, comes Peter Hall's production of *The Wild Duck* to the Phoenix.

Is it just a case of acknowledged classics making up for a shortage in the supply of new plays? The enthusiasm generated by John Wood's *Solness* at the RSC and Juliet Stevenson's *Hedda* at the National surely demands some less negative, less cynical explanation. Is it a collective act of respect to the father of modern realism?

That is like regularly journeying by steam train to honour George Stephenson, father of rail travel.

The only reason to present any play is that, whenever and wherever it was actually written, it somehow remains contemporary. Perhaps Ibsen is more authentically up-to-the-minute than yesterday's trendy theatre.

Certainly, his prime subject is not one that obviously dates. As Ibsen sees it, we have an absolute duty to discover ourselves, become whosoever enlightened nature meant us to be, maximize our own freedom over all petty obstacles and sly encroachments. And those personal imperatives have political implications which have become very obvious in the Britain of the Eighties.

One might almost say that we have spent the decade defining liberty and discussing its rights and wrongs, its scope and boundaries. No wonder Ibsen is near the top of the theatrical agenda.

One might describe his mature oeuvre, from *Brand* to *When We Dead Awaken*, as a long, evolving debate about the nature of individuality itself. But that sounds too abstract, too academic. Rather, it is a series of vivid case-studies in which people are to be found groping, floundering, flailing through fogs, thickets and swamps in search of something as elusive as the Grail itself.

"I must think things out, try to find my own answer, discover what is right for me," Nora tells

Torvald as she prepares to slam out of the doll's house he has uxoriously built her. She might be speaking for every character from *Peer Gynt*, who persistently mistakes folly and compromise for self-fulfilment and truth, to the desperate, disappointed old men of Ibsen's last work.

Ibsen's emphasis changes, deepens with time. In the prose plays he wrote after the verse *Peer Gynt* in 1867, the problem is at first a society whose totems and taboos, pieties and constraints, shackle the body, clamp the mind, and end by hobbling the soul itself. It transforms Torvald into a smug domestic tyrant, Pastor Manders in *Ghosts* into an oppressive hypocrite, and Hedda Gabler from a fine, free spirit into a destructive neurotic. It defines Stockmann, the small-town health officer whose tactlessness unsettles the status quo, as *An Enemy of the People*.

Yet Ibsen came increasingly to see that the threat is not only, or even primarily, external. The inner perils are more powerful. There is, for instance, heredity as well as environment. Oswald may resist those "old dead ideas and old dead beliefs" his mother sums

up as "ghosts," but he cannot do much about the syphilis his father has bequeathed him.

Nor has the arrival of penicillin demolished Ibsen's point. If we can cure VD, we have yet to overcome Aids or a dozen other illnesses. In any case, personal doom can take subtler, more insidious forms than a virus in the bloodstream. It can be a neurosis, an obsession, an overbearing conscience, as in *Rosmersholm*. It can simply be the fact of having lived too falsely too long.

That is the subject of the last



Grim? Henrik Ibsen, 1828-1906

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That is the subject of the last

plays, *The Master Builder* to *When We Dead Awaken*. Ibsen wrote them at a time when he was developing embarrassing crushes on a series of young women, and, consistently enough, they often involve ageing men's attempts to fan their emotional ashes into life.

But how can one radically change the person one has inexorably made oneself?

When Master Builder Solness plunges from the all-too-symbolic tower he has rashly climbed, or sculptor Rubek is buried beneath an avalanche at the end of *When We Dead Awaken*, that is the question they leave behind.

It is dangerous, even fatal, this search for self-fulfilment. That is the lesson of *The Wild Duck*, too. Ibsen wrote this immediately after *An Enemy of the People*, in 1884, and it comes across as a corrective to that play's proselytizing libertarianism. Some people just cannot face too much reality.

Gregers Werle, that crusader for truth, does nothing but injury to Hjalmar Ekdal, the chronic self-deceiver, when he reveals that his daughter Hedwig may not be his own. As Shaw saw, this was an attack on "sham Ibsenism", on the sort of slavish disciple who

would institutionalize the master's beliefs and impose them on other people regardless of circumstances. Perhaps it was also Ibsen's criticism of Ibsen.

Certainly, it demonstrates two things. First, that Ibsen did not pursue his own emotional crusade so single-mindedly that he saw no need for qualifications or caveats. Second, that he mistrusted all "isms", even when they involved himself.

He cannot be categorized as conservative or liberal or radical. Indeed, both in his life and in his work he made no secret of his contempt for politicians, bureaucrats, journalists and other public people, believing that "there is absolutely no reasonable necessity for the individual to be a citizen" and that "the state is the curse of the individual".

Perhaps he is best described as a mandarin anarchist. "Aristocracy of the spirit" was the allegiance he admitted; but one suspects he would have quarrelled with his fellow-nobles, as he did with so many of his friends.

Yet that surely makes Ibsen more, not less, of a stimulant today. The questions he poses about freedom, obligation and duty still resonate.

To what extent can Solness be excused for hurting others in his hunt for professional success and personal fulfilment? How far is Stockmann justified in his attacks on the dictatorship of that "mob", the majority? Where, if anywhere, do the rights of the individual end and those of society begin?

Gregers Werle is still with us, forcing his notions of enlightenment on those who do not want them. He is selling copies of *Militant* in front and hoping to be let back into the Labour Party.

Nor has feminism altogether abolished what Virginia Woolf called "the slow waterlogged sinking of Nora's will into Torvald's". She is biting her fingernails in suburbia.

Hedda is fretfully demanding her 081 number be changed to 071, Peer Gynt accumulating junk bonds in the City, Rosmer agonizing about the Third World in some Hampstead eyrie, all of them dreaming of fuller, freer lives elsewhere. Ibsen, in short, is alive in the 1990s.

● *The Wild Duck* opens tonight at the Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, London WC2 (071-867 1044) at 7pm

Claire Bloom and Espen Skjoberg in *When We Dead Awaken* at the Almeida in March this year

Staring into the bleak Chinese future is not very entertaining

EDWARD Lam, one of the co-directors of Zuni Icosahedron's production, disclaimed the label of political theatre in an interview on this page yesterday, but whatever the intentions of its creators, that is how a London audience must inevitably view the performance of a company from Hong Kong in a work on the subject of the *Deep Structure of Chinese Culture*.

And a bleak outlook it is, as one would expect. Almost the only "colourful" elements are provided

DANCE

John Percival

Zuni Icosahedron
Bloomsbury

by sections of the soundtrack. At the beginning, different voices are heard repeating, unmelodiously, over and over, a children's song: "China is a lovely garden

... Everybody's happy and gay." That tune recurs briefly, in a bump-and-grind version for dance band, towards the end. Then, in the final moments are brought in, in a soloist, choir and orchestra for a version of "Land of Hope and Glory".

The irony needs no underlining. Elgar thunders out to an empty stage and a blank back wall. All the rest of the show consists of sad, reserved figures in a grey space, staring into the distance, almost always backwards, as if into the past. It is a striking visual metaphor, but even with handsomely composed poses and groupings, cunning variations and repetitions, contrasts of speed in changing positions, it looks overstretched at 70 minutes' duration.

The lighting provides the most dramatic moments. Switch a lamp on or off, and a figure appears or disappears startlingly behind gauzes which hang across the stage.

There are the sounds of machinery or traffic, shrill bells, high-pitched chatter, going on all the time, but only as background. These people might as well be in a place as silent as it is grey, for all the notice they take of it.

Stare, stare; nothing but stare. One scuttles crouched on hands and feet; one pushes a broom which finally stretches a strip of red across the stage. Individualists. But when one man walks on a couple of times without clothes, there seems no point to it.

It all makes a bleak evening. But then to be Chinese and living in Hong Kong might be rather bleak.

Head-to-head winner

JAZZ

Clive Davis

Claire Martin
606 ClubSheila Jordan
Bass Clef

ONE hazard of being a creative jazz singer is having to perform before yuppies who never stop chattering and demonstrate their wide knowledge of the music by calling out for Billie Holiday tunes every five minutes.

Claire Martin had to run the gauntlet during her date at the 606 Club, a relaxing brasserie-cum-jazz club which mounts a nightly double-bill of trios and quartets.

Tucked away down a flight of stairs near Chelsea Harbour, the venue also operates as an after-midnight refuge for musicians in search of that hallowed rite, the jam session.

Faced with a noisy audience, Martin could have been forgiven for going through the motions and collecting her fee at the end. Instead she faced the problem head-on with an energetic performance which won over all but the most wooden-headed listeners. At 22 years of age, she is an outstanding prospect.

Like her contemporary, Ian Shaw, she combines conscientious musicianship with a vivacious stage manner, influenced perhaps by Anita O'Day. The last time I saw her, during one of her regular spots at the Berkeley Hotel, Martin had an audience of barely a dozen people, yet managed to whip up the excitement and tension of playing before a full house.

She seems confident at all tempos, from the rapt ballad "It Never Entered My Mind" to the breakneck chord changes of "I Get a Kick out of You". Her trio - Simon Wallace (piano), Michelle Drees (drums) and Pete Townsend (bass) - added supple accompaniment. Drees, playing with Martin for the first time, was unusually aggressive - no soft-focus brushwork here - but the

singer turned the violent accents to her advantage.

Some of the bluesier material lacks emotional depth at this stage. But if most of it belongs to the well-established repertoire, Martin is willing to take risks with less familiar pieces.

Betty Carter's "Tight", which calls for delicate time-keeping, comes off extraordinarily well; even her unexpected excursion into the eccentric world of Thomas Dolby can be adjudged a success.

At the Bass Clef, the veteran American singer Sheila Jordan took longer to get into her stride, indulging in some laboured scat solos. With her early and much-admired 1962 Blue Note album *Portrait of Sheila* now back in circulation, this is an appropriate time for her to return to London. It has to be said, however, that her current style bears little resemblance to the effluence heard on the album.

Leading his trio, bassist Peter Ind can always be relied on to strike up an immediate rapport with her. "The Very Thought of You", introduced with a plangent bass solo, finally gave Jordan the encouragement she needed to linger over her phrases, playing with time in an effortless ebb and flow of words.

Comic domestic drama: a scene from *Absurd Person Singular*

Macabre mirth

THEATRE
Harry EyresAbsurd Person Singular
Whitehall

splendid range of scurrying, scuttling movements and ghastly, gargoyle-like grimaces. As his wife Jane, Lavinia Bertram expertly forgoes the limited sympathy she has earned in the first act with an increasingly braying laugh.

The two other couples, in becoming less successful, do gain in humanity. In the final act, Donald Douglas finds a depth in Ronald, the bank manager, which goes beyond his earlier lugubrious gravitas: the look on his face after he has said that his effect on his wife has been sedative is infinitely

sad.

Moir Redmond is magnificent as his wife Marion. Outrageously snobbish in the first act, she rises to the self-dramatizing climax of the third act, when she brings an almost Lear-like combination of grandeur and absurdity to her drunken laments of lost beauty.

Only Jeff Shankley and Jennifer Wiltie disappoint slightly as Geoff and Eva: he never captures the laddish swagger which should precede hangdog failure, and she (excellent in *Invisible Friends* at Christmas) seems too calm an actress to play a neurotic wreck.

Michael Holt's design makes kitchen décor a hermeneutic art. The play is, for much of its length, achingly funny.

A clue to Ayckbourn's intention is provided by the final scene. Sidney, small shopkeeper turned wheeler-dealer, the least human but most successful of the three husbands, is conducting the others in a dreadful Christmas game of forfeit dancing. Just before the curtain, he casts off his comic disguise, and, as the lighting turns sulphurous, becomes a mini-Hitler or devil, lashing them on their wretched round (orange between knees, tea cosy on head) with sadistic glee. Is he the playwright's alter ego?

Richard Kane's Sidney is the most comically energetic performance on view; he illustrates this repellent character's rise from subservience to dominance with a

most comically energetic performance on view; he illustrates this repellent character's rise from subservience to dominance with a

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Rum evening at the dinner-table

OPERA

Richard Morrison

The Black Mask
Dome, Brighton

EVEN the best-laid dinner parties can go horribly wrong. The mayor of a Silesian village has local dignitaries round for supper. He has to contend with the Plague raging outside (it is the 1660s), a servant who goes berserk and is found dead under the dining-table, and guests who row violently about religion. His wife chooses this, of all nights, to confess that she once had sex with a runaway black slave in Amsterdam, and the mayor himself feels compelled to admit that the half-witted young woman creeping about in a trance is his own bit-on-the-side.

The memorable offstage cry of "Wurgsdorf is on fire" signals that war has broken out again, and into the dining room stalks a grisly skeletal figure with a black skull, torchlit eyes and a large scythe. As Grim Reapers go, this one is quite jolly - he does some athletic pirouettes on the staircase, for example - but the mayor's guests would probably have preferred the arrival of after-dinner mints.

To cap it all, that black slave

(the one who bedded the lady of the house, if you recall) appears through the french windows - amazing how easily black slaves travelled through eastern Europe in the 17th century - and prowls around menacingly, leaving a sooty handprint on the spotless white tablecloth. This is not an evening which would amuse the race-relations industry.

Although Krzysztof Penderecki's 1986 one-act opera, *The Black Mask* (based on a Gerhart Hauptmann play) has enough plot to fuel a dozen Umberto Eco mysteries, the action seems entirely without motive or logic. There are so many loose ends that the audience ends up laughing, not quaking. Some vintage ham-act-

ing and a gloomy Gothic monstrosity of a set only add to the feeling that a Hammer horror has escaped into the world of music.

Credit is due, nevertheless, to the Brighton Festival for bringing over the Polish State Opera of Poznan for this UK premiere. After all, Penderecki is still a major European composer. In this piece, however, he has little new to say. Some ghostly "who-who" sounds and massed choral glistens are effective, but the dense orchestral sonorities - either low and brutish, or high and overwrought - are too familiar, the organ chords at melodramatic moments too reminiscent of Boris Karloff on celluloid, and the use of a big offstage chorus to hurt out the "Dies irae" far too obvious.

On stage, the only singer given an extended solo was Ewa Werka as the errant wife, and she delivered a *Lucia*-like mad scene with great verve. The conductor, Mieczyslaw Dondajewski, generally held a complex score together competently.

Rainbow patchwork

Michael Wright

Paper and Stone
Lyric Studio

THERE is flair, intelligence, and much to mull over in this refreshing Black Theatre Co-operative play, directed by Pam Fraser Solomon, examining the emotional conflicts of black women making the transition from adolescence to adulthood.

Brenda (Marcia Rose) is a young ingénue, dumpy and frumpy in her Edwardian Sunday-school best, ridiculously over-protected by a devout straitjacket of a mother (Susan Lyett), but happy enough in her safe world of church and chastity. Happy enough until Juliette (Catherine Coffey) - a lithe, streetwise orphan - turns up and whisks her into the "fast lane" of council flats, men and misery.

This basic plot-structure provides a pretext for a wide-ranging exploration of colour, sex, motherhood and more. Despite a distinct slackening in the second half, writer Zindika's achievement lies in her fluent inter-weaving of naturalistic action with related, stylized scenes. An animated patchwork quilt emerges, as prose gives way to poetry or to song, the actresses swaying and stamping accompaniment to the velvet lilt of their magical two-part chants.

The combined effect is ravishing. An earthy vitality powers the drama, reciprocal *joie de vivre* from the audience occasionally threatening to overtake the underlying seriousness. At times, the play resembles a "message" drama, summed up by the predictable, but indulgent, clenched-fist salutes of the final tableau; at others, a gentle Adrianmolean



Lithé: Juliette (Catherine Coffey)

satire on problems of growing up. The blue and yellow contours of the set (part naturalistic interior, part phallic carrot forest) make a giant *Mappa Mundi* of the stage. This rainbow play does indeed cover a lot of ground; if sometimes it seems a little over-stretched, there is constant delight in the sheer elasticity of the performers, the two younger actresses vibrating like electrons around Susan Lyett's memorable Jamaican nucleus.

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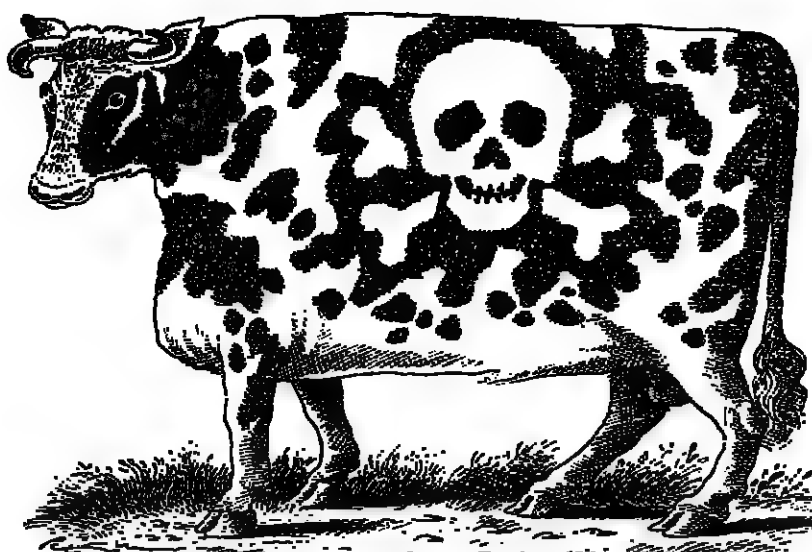
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HEALTH

Has mad cow disease acquired a tragic human face?

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Dr Thomas Stuttford



Dr Helen Grant is a neuro-pathologist who has been interested in the spongiform encephalopathies for more than 30 years. Despite, or perhaps because of, her specialized knowledge, she continued to enjoy roast beef — medium rather than rare — until last autumn, but now she has advised her family to stop eating it. Her decision has not been made because she fears that a slow virus — the organism, as yet unidentified, which causes bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and the other spongiform encephalopathies — might be lurking in the small peripheral nerves running through her Sunday joint. In her opinion it is unlikely that even if the slow virus was present there would be enough to matter.

The Grant family has abandoned beef because Dr Grant feels that one of the measures designed to stop the spread of BSE — commonly known as "mad cow" disease — may be encouraging it. In Dr Grant's opinion, the heads of all slaughtered cattle should be incinerated; regulations demand only that the brains should be removed, so that there is no chance that they might be used to make sausages or meat pies. But before the brain can be scooped out, leaving the rest of the meat on the head for human consumption, the skull has to be split open with a bandsaw. And, just as a logman scatters sawdust, so can the butcher, unless he is very careful, spray particles of blood, bone and possibly infected brain on the carcass.

There is little doubt that BSE is closely allied to, if not identical to, scrapie in sheep, and kuru, Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker's disease in humans; they all show the same characteristics in the way they attack the brain, producing the same horrific symptoms that inevitably lead to paralysis, insanity and death.

In each of the diseases there is a long incubation period — hence the term slow virus — but the length of this

incubation period depends on whether the slow virus has been transmitted by mouth or injected; in humans, for instance, Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease has a much shorter incubation period when it follows the use of donated infected brain lining or a cornea, for graft surgery, or when it is induced in undersized children by the use of human growth hormone collected from the post-mortem room, a practice now discontinued.

All the diseases show evidence of genetic susceptibility. Suffolks and Cheviots are more vulnerable to scrapie than other breeds of sheep; in humans, Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker's disease is common in certain families, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease is found 30 times more often in the eastern Mediterranean and north Africa than in Britain, but even in those countries where the incidence is high there are variations between different ethnic groups, and tribes within those groups. Dr Grant, while accepting that a genetic predisposition to the spongiform encephalopathies does exist, points out that there is a high incidence of the disease in those countries to which we have exported large quantities of sheep's brains and eyeballs with the object nerve still attached; until this statistic is totally explained, it will be impossible to state categorically that scrapie is not passed on to humans.

The mechanism of the spread of scrapie in sheep is unclear, but it can be given experimentally to a wide variety of mammals, including the chimpanzee. The anti-buff lobby argues that the disease has spread, through food, from sheep to cows, deers and cats, so why not to humans, particularly given the evidence that the communities that eat sheep's brains have a high rate of Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease?

All doctors can say with certainty at this stage is that they do not know and that only studies of the incidence of Creutzfeldt-Jakob's disease over the next 20 to 30 years may provide the

answer. Judging from scrapie, an epidemic is unlikely, but people would be wise to avoid eating the brain and spinal tissue (which is used, for example, in meat pies) from all mammals, and any meat which might have been contaminated by it.

Keyhole means a kinder cut

Children have always been proud of surgical scars; a small, neat scar, which would delight a fashionable surgeon or his patient, provides no kudos on the playground, where what is needed is evidence of the drama survived. But times are changing. Recently, the first operation in Britain to remove a kidney — a nephrectomy — by minimal invasive surgery, or "key-

hole" surgery in popular jargon, was carried out in Portsmouth, and London is not far behind; just as soon as one team receives the blades for its endoscopic tissue disintegrator, a surgical instrument with the same role in the operating theatre as a blender has in the kitchen, it will be following Portsmouth's lead and doing nephrectomies by endoscopic surgery. A team at Guy's is already correcting several common congenital heart lesions by closed surgery, in which the instruments are introduced into the heart through the child's femoral vein rather than through an opened chest wall.

An endoscope is an illuminated telescope which allows a surgeon direct vision into the inside of the cavity in which he is working. There is no large incision, merely a puncture wound. The surgeon then passes instruments down

through the scope with which he can cut, tie, clip or extract.

The advent of lasers has made this surgery even more effective. The endoscope is often fitted with a minute camera, no bigger than a fingernail, which transmits a magnified colour picture on to a screen, which surgeons can watch as they operate with the instruments introduced down one or more tubes. The picture gives a view of the patient's organs which the old-style surgeon, with his wide incision, never achieved.

Minimally invasive surgery has advantages beyond the cosmetic gain of a small scar. A tiny puncture wound reduces blood loss and saves deeper tissues from damage caused by their separation or cutting. Having undergone this style of surgery, the patient is in hospital for only a day or two, rather than a week and more, and back at work within days instead of months.

Minimally invasive surgeons started on the urinary tract, but their activities have now spread to every part of the body. Ear, nose and throat specialists use it to operate on the sinuses and the larynx, gastrointestinal surgeons to remove gall bladders and gallstones, repair hernias, take out appendices or even portions of malignant bowel. Orthopaedic surgeons would now be lost without an arthroscope, and heart surgeons do an increasing number of closed operations. Urinary surgeons will soon be doing nephrectomies (the Portsmouth operation) and gynaecologists, hysterectomies. In some centres they have already drastically reduced the number of women who need a hysterectomy by using a laser to strip the uterine lining (endometrial ablation) rather than subjecting them to the major operation.

Minimal invasive surgery will remove much of the drama of surgery. Not unnaturally, traditionalists who have loved the atmosphere of the theatre will feel some regrets, but the

patient who is playing golf the week after the removal of a gall bladder is unlikely to share them.

When Professor Kurt Semm introduced endoscopic surgery into Germany, his outraged surgical colleagues petitioned to have him struck off; this year he was elected president of the German Gastroenterological Association. Surgery without a scalpel has come to stay.

New weapon to fight epilepsy

Hippocrates in 400BC was the first physician to realise that epilepsy was a disorder of brain function. But not until the 19th century was an effective treatment — bromides — introduced. Over the past 100 years, other drugs have been used with greatly improved results, but there has been little advance in the past 20 years. It is claimed that a new drug, Sabril vigabatrin, will bring hope to some patients whose attacks are at present poorly controlled.

One in 200 people have epilepsy, which is not a distinct disease but a symptom. Epilepsy is easily controlled in half of the patients and controlled with difficulty in a further 25%, but the remainder respond badly to current treatment. It is hoped that Sabril will help this group.

Seizures should be prevented, not only to avoid accidental injury, but also because each time a patient has a fit further damage is done to the brain.

Whatever the drugs prescribed, the patient's life-style is also important. A low blood-sugar can make a person more liable to have a fit, so that regular balanced meals, with the correct proportion of fats, proteins and carbohydrates, are essential; exercise on an empty stomach also lowers blood sugar. Alcohol should be taken in strict moderation. Tiredness, anxiety and infections also increase the liability to fits.

STAMMERING, Mike Rhodes says, is like having one foot nailed to the floor. Opinions, comments, criticisms — all wither before they become words, leaving the stammerer seething with frustration.

Stammering affects an estimated 500,000 people in Britain, most of whom are men — the ratio of men to women sufferers is 4:1. Sadly, most sufferers will never overcome their problem.

Mr Rhodes did. He overcame a lifelong stammer seven years ago, at the age of 45, and his life was changed.

Now Mr Rhodes, a Manchester-based advertising executive, has won seven cups for public speaking and is president of Stockport Speakers Club. At the office, he makes sales presentations to potential clients, a task which, for most of his life, was such a terrifying prospect that he would not consider it.

"It is impossible for most people to imagine just how frustrating stammering is," Mr Rhodes says. "You cannot strike up a conversation or put your point of view. You may have magical words inside, but they are locked up."

"A simple thing like the telephone is one of the stammerer's worst enemies because it is so intimidating to use. I remember having to read something to a client, who didn't know I stammered, over the phone. It took ages, and his embarrassment was almost tangible, but he couldn't ask me to stop."

The turnaround took place when Mr Rhodes went to Scotland to undergo a course devised by Andrew Bell. Mr Bell, once a chronic stammerer, claims to have taught himself a new speaking voice which ended his problem.

Once an architect, Mr Bell, aged 46, now works fulltime on his stammer cure at Kirkcaldy, in Fife. "From the age of four I had a stammer which got worse as I reached my teens," he says. "My inability to communicate often left me angry. A lot of money was spent on treatments, none of which worked. It seemed I had an affliction which nobody was able

Search for a freed speech

Will a sure-fire cure be found to end the misery of Britain's 500,000 stammerers?

to do anything about, and it would be with me for life."

By the time Mr Bell had reached his mid-20s, he had had enough. He was determined stammering was not going to control his life and began to investigate his problem. Because stammering is a fragmented way of speaking, he reasoned that if he broke his speech down to basics and gradually rebuilt it, using techniques he has now refined over many years, then fluency would follow.

Although it took prolonged and painstaking efforts, he says that by 1967 he was triumphant. After a two-year battle, he had beaten his stammer. "I discovered that if you are speaking fluently you cannot be stammering at the same time. It is a bit like learning to drive. After a while, you are automatically doing the things necessary to keep you going."

In 1969, having examined in detail how he had taught himself to become fluent, Mr Bell quit architecture to give his first course for stammerers. He believes stammering is caused by anxiety stemming from an emotional upset when the sufferer was young. This may inhibit self-expression, and the anxiety produces an unnecessary urge to rush speech,

resulting in inevitable tripping over words which develops into a stammer.

"You have to have had a stammer and then gained fluency before you have a total understanding of how to overcome stammering. Most speech therapists do not have this understanding of the problem," Mr Bell says.

He holds only four or five therapy courses a year, with about 16 people on each course. "We are cut off from the happenings of the world for a week," he says. "To call it intensive is putting it mildly. It is total immersion in new speech, and isolation is crucial to the success of the course."

He describes his cure as a "joyous journey to fluent speech, giving people confidence to talk fluently via a complex range of sound and speech exercises".

Although the course costs £400 per person, plus hotel expenses, Mr Bell takes no fee if on the final day the individual is not speaking fluently.

CONVENTIONAL treatment has a high success rate, says Louise Wright, a speech therapist specializing in stammering, who is a member of the College of Speech Therapists. "Lots of adults may remember bad or failed treatment from 20 or more years ago because therapy was then in its infancy," she says. "Now we have an approach which is much more successful."

There is no single approach to curing a stammer, but approved techniques include modifying the rate and style of speech delivery.

Although most stammerers are helped by Mr Bell's treatment, few could claim to have been cured. Mr Rhodes says. Many join a support group. "You have to work to stay fluent by practising speaking exercises regularly — every day if you can manage it," Mr Rhodes says.

"I also go to a public speaker's club, and it gives me immense satisfaction to be able to speak as well, or better, than people who have been fluent all their lives."

Bernard Silk

Hay fever takes the sunshine out of the lives of millions, Heather Kirby reports

If you do not cut the grass, the pollen will get you. But if you do, and the newly mown lawn makes you sneeze, that is because you are allergic to grass sap. You could take a holiday for the next six weeks, moving to the west coast because the prevailing westerly winds coming off the Atlantic will not be carrying the dreaded stuff. Or you could pray for rain — unless, that is, you are one of those people whose hay fever is brought on by a thunderstorm.

Unless we get a change in the weather, this could be a vintage year for hay fever sufferers: a mild, dry winter followed by an exceptionally sunny spring with plenty of wind to blow the pollen around. The first pollen count of 1990, taken on Tuesday, two weeks earlier than last year because of the warm April, was four, which is low. Last year the first day's figure, taken on June 1, was two, but it rose to a high of 200 by June 10 and remained high until June 17. This is the month when it usually reaches its peak, petering out by mid-July.

The most common symptoms, which for many sufferers have already started, are itchy, swollen eyes, a runny nose, sneezing, coughing, breathlessness and wheezing, lethargy and fatigue. And if you are suffering an allergic reaction to pollen, you may also find yourself sneezing at all sorts of other things, from strawberries to your dog.

The peak age for contracting hay fever is 20, although many children suffer. Some people become sensitive to more things as they grow older, and some older people find hay fever fades away, only to be replaced by migraine, according to Dr Jonathan Maberly, a consultant physician at the Airedale General Hospital, Keighley, West Yorkshire. "Hay fever is very variable," Dr Maberly, a specialist in chest complaints and allergies, says. "Some people get symptoms the moment they are exposed to pollen, and some can get them four to eight hours later. Some suffer for a short period and are all right in between, and other reactions can last for up to 24 hours."

"Last year, a lot of people who had never had hay fever started to get it because it was such a hot summer with very high pollen counts. They joined the 15 to 20 per cent of the population who suffer from some kind of allergy."

"It is a branch of medicine which is largely ignored in this country; we regard allergies as unimportant, with only a handful of specialists trying to treat them, whereas in America and on the Continent they take them very seriously."

Treatment for hay fever, depending on what type it is and how severe the attack is, ranges from antihistamine tablets and eye drops to nose or chest inhalers and steroids, taken either by mouth or injection. Past experience of drowsiness induced by drugs, which for many people often made the cure worse than the disease, should not deter sufferers from trying them again. Dr Robert Wilson, a special-



ist in respiratory disorders at the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital, said: "New and effective anti-histamines are being used now which don't cause sleepiness and which allow people to drive, although even with the new ones professional drivers and pilots particularly have to try them out first because some individuals may still be affected."

"If all else fails, steroids can be prescribed. Most doctors do not recommend injections which last four to six weeks, because the side-effects can include gastric and indigestion problems. They can make an ulcer bleed, keep you awake or make you put on weight."

Susceptibility to hay fever can be hereditary. If both your parents suffer from it you are twice as likely to develop it, but even if there is no history of allergies in the family it is still possible to develop an allergic

reaction to wind-blown pollen, dust, food or chemical pollution, and Dr Maberly believes 10 per cent of sufferers fall into this category. "I think nutrition plays a big part in allergy, and the reason more people are becoming sensitive to pollen is that our modern diet does not have adequate amounts of minerals that help to protect us."

"I also blame the fact that many babies are not breast-fed during their first six months of life. People think because they eat vegetables, meat and fruit they are all right. But that is not true."

Dr Maberly believes that breast-feeding works against the onset of allergy, and that the early introduction of cow's milk, itself a highly allergenic food, into a baby's diet can be responsible for later problems. Chemical pollution, whether atmospheric or food based, is also

FIGHTING BACK

There is no effective way of avoiding hay fever altogether, but reasonable precautions, such as not going for drives in open-topped cars, not keeping doors and windows open and avoiding picnics, can be taken. Air conditioning may also help.

● Running noses, itching, sneezing and allergic rashes can be alleviated by antihistamines.

● Antihistamines block the effects of substances to which the body is sensitive. They can be bought over the counter at chemists, or prescribed by doctors.

The important thing is to take them before symptoms set in, first thing in the morning before you are exposed to pollen. Antihistamines do not help asthma, which can be treated with inhaled steroids such as Becotide.

● Most doctors do not recommend anti-hay fever injections, which last four to six weeks, because of the side-effects.

● Some doctors believe that in the hay fever season you are already stocked up with histamine, so avoiding foods containing histamine can alleviate symptoms; others are unconvinced. However, it is generally agreed that if you have food allergies, such as grain, your hay fever symptoms should get better if you stop eating wheat or corn products during the season. If you are prone to food allergies it may be worth avoiding the following foods:

Red wine; strawberries; shellfish; mackerel; sauerkraut; pepperoni; sausage; cheese; salami; tuna; eggs; wheat; cereal; nuts; alcohol; yeast products; dyes and colourings; aspirin

widely believed to be responsible for the increase in the incidence of hay fever, which is a relatively new complaint. The first recorded case was in 1819.

Because the height of the hay fever season coincides with summer exams, it causes extra problems for schoolchildren. Dr Wilson says: "Hay fever does not have a direct mental effect, but because it causes tiredness, lethargy and impairs concentration the mental processes of hay fever sufferers are not as good as they should be."

"Exam boards tend to be sympathetic and give the benefit of the doubt in cases where the mark is marginal, but fortunately exams seem to be in early June now, before the worst of the hay fever season. In Shropshire we find admissions of children with asthma reach a peak in late June and July."

Ironically, the estimated 100,000 plane trees which were planted nearly 150 years ago in London to counteract the effects of pollution are a major cause of hay fever in the capital. Flowers and fruit-bearing trees which are pollinated by insects are less trouble but hazel, alder and chestnut trees can all contribute.

And in Derby at the moment, where they have not yet started to count grass pollen — because the further north you go the later the grass pollen starts to make itself felt — they are finding that oak spores are giving patients problems.

"We start monitoring in February," says Julie Corden, of the Midlands Asthma and Allergy Research Association. "We place a glass slide covered with a fine film of Vaseline on a spore trap, which stands on a tripod, and then count the pollen either at the end of each day or each week."

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OPERA

Barry Millington

LONDON

IL TROVATORE (Verdi): Static staging by Piero Faggioni, partly redeemed by strong cast, including Vanessa Stebbins, Lefterakis and Randova. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, WC2 (01-240 1055), Sat, Wed, 7.30pm, £2.50-£82.

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Mozart): Lively revival by Rebecca Mettles of original production by Jonathan Miller. Gregory Vynnycky and Lesley Garrett are the Court's resourceful valet and his fiancée. English National Opera, Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (01-836 3181), tonight, Mon, Wed, 7pm, £3-£33.

CLARISSA: Robin Holloway's long-awaited opera to his own libretto based on Richardson's novel. Oliver Knussen conducts. David Pountney and Lesley Garrett are the Court's resourceful valet and his fiancée. English National Opera, Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (01-836 3181), tonight, Mon, Wed, 7pm, £3-£33.

COMBATIMENTO DI TANCREDO E CLORINDA: Richard Jones's production of Monteverdi's dramatic cantata is part of the day-long series of events on the South Bank to raise money for Crusaid. Stephen Oliver's *Tables Met* will give a new meaning to the term "culinary opera" by being performed in the Festival Hall restaurant.

MERRY WIDOW/LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR: Opera 80 and their nationwide tour with a short run in the capital. Sadler's Wells, Rosemary Avenue, EC1 (01-278 8918), Sat, Wed, 7.30pm, £2-£16.

OUTSIDE LONDON

COSI' FAN TUTTE (Mozart): Strongly cast new production by Jürgen Gosch, with Jane Eaglen and Thomas Rothery (tonight). *Madam Butterfly* (Puccini): Janice Cannan and Arthur Davies take the lead in Nureyeva's attractive production (Wed) Scottish Opera, Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Hope Street (041 331 1234), 7.15pm, £2-£25.50.

LA SERVITA PADRONA (Pergolesi): Attractive triple bill (two short comic operas also by Didi) from Opera Resto!, all in period style. Village Hall, Hampstead Norris (0835 48918), tonight, 7.30pm, £7.50.

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE (Rossini): Peter Savidge plays the barber whose Spanish practices enable his master (Neil Archer) to win the object of his fancy (Kate McCann). Welsh National Opera, New Theatre, Cardiff (0222 339444), tomorrow, 7.15pm, £7.50-£30.

L'HEURE ESPAGNOLE/GIANI SCHICCHI: David Lloyd-Jones conducts the Nureyeva/Puccini double bill, with Andrew Shore outstanding in the latter (tomorrow). *Orpheus and Eurydice* (Gluck): Sally Burgess and Jane Leslie Mackenzie take the title roles, but the strongest recommendation is for Clive Timms's conducting (Sat).

Opera North, New Theatre Royal, Hull (0482 266655), 7.15pm, £4-£21.

TORNARCA: John Metcalf's new opera sets the spiritual animal nature of the fruit against the rigid social conventions of Victorian Britain. New Theatre, Cardiff (0222 339444), Sat, 7.15pm, £7.50-£30.

THE MAGIC FLUTE: Glyndebourne's appetite for innovation will surely be tested by the first Mozart production in this country from America's infant theatre, Peter Sellers.

Moving borders

DANIEL FAORO



British: Station House Opera perform "Cuckoo" (Saturday)

For its second appearance, Edge 90, "Britain's international biennial of innovative visual arts", moves from London to Newcastle — and the wonderful spaces the town has to offer this type of work. Edge 90 promotes the kind of work which has numerous floating phrases attached to it, irregularly referred to as "performance art", "installation", "time-based art", or "live art". So what do these differing terms represent? Taken quite literally they mean what they say and draw on any artform, deploying it as necessary. The emotions they play on are numerous. What they more generally have in common is clearly expressed in the subtitle to the festival — "art and life in the Nineties". The artists involved are the philosophers of the visual arts world: the social workers, the questioners, the contemplators, the politicians, the dissenters. They challenge us to reassess our notion of art and its relation to our lives. Richard Wilson, Edge 90's official British artist, surrealizes a room by placing a balcony bursting up through the floor and projecting out of the window. Martin Spanjaard (Dutch) presents the first viewing of "Adelebrucht" — a large white robotic ball with changing moods and personality. The festival includes installations, exhibitions and night-time performances by 25 artists from across the world. There is also a two-day conference and a videoteque. Various artists will show work at a later date in Glasgow, London and Rotterdam. For full details, phone 091 232 0862. *Gisela Boddington*

Glyndebourne, Lewes, East Sussex (0273 541111), Mon, Wed, 5.25pm, £30-£75.

CAV AND PAG: (Macagni/Lenovo): The opera world's most famous marriage of convenience is celebrated by Kentish Opera. Churchill Theatre, High Street, Bromley (081 480 8877), Tues, Wed, 7.30pm, £5-£11.50.

DANCE

John Percival

SONG OF THE EARTH: Revival by the Royal Ballet of Kenneth MacMillan's Master ballet, with new young casts — Durante, Cassidy and Sansom (tonight, Mon); Bussell, Cope and Trevitt (tomorrow). Also Ashton's *A Month in the Country*, with Guillem and Dowell. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1055), 7.30pm, £1-£32.

EVENING SONGS: Jiri Kylian's work for Prague Chamber Ballet to Director's music, with three works by choreographer Pavel Smok to music by Janacek and Schoenberg. Gardner Centre, Brighton (0273-898861), tonight-Sat, 7.45pm, £3.50-£7.

PRETTY UGLY: Premiere by Scottish Ballet of work by Amanda Miller from the Frankfurt Ballet, with new works also by Michael Rein and Massimo Monaco. The Tramway, Glasgow (041 227

FORCED ENTERTAINMENT: Some *Confusions in The Law About Love*. With a cynical but clever look at the illusions of life, this Sheffield-based cooperative re-attack life in the cities in their original if not slightly cloying style. The Green Room, 54-56 Whitworth Street, West Manchester (061 236 1677), tonight, Fri, 8pm, £4.30 (£2.80).

JACOB MARLEY AND STEPHEN TAYLOR-WOODROW: The *Second Sizing* A disappointingly tacky evening, pretentious, sexist and clearly over-hyped. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (071-930 3647), tonight until Sat, 8pm, £5 (£5), please £1 day membership.

MAYEST AT THE THIRD EYE CENTRE: An excellent week for the near to Glasgow Victoria Worsley with *Make Me A Statue* (tonight, Fri 7.30pm). Double bill from Americans Nancy Reilly and John O'Keefe (Fri, Sat, 9.30pm), Fred Mottram "on biology" (Sun, 9.30pm), and The V-Cris (USA) with their breakdowns of works of art and literature (Wed, Thurs, 9.30pm). Third Eye Centre, 346-354 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow (041 332 0522) Tickets £5-£12.

GRAEME MILLER: *A Girl Skipping*. A kaleidoscope of physical theatre and images woven into an intimate game where the world of adult and child lead into each other. Towngate Theatre, Basildon (0268 532 632), Sat, 7.30pm, £4 (£2.50).

JOHN O'KEEFE: *Shimmer* As part of the ICA's season of new performers from the US, this writer/performer uses his secret childhood language "shimmer" as a means of contemporary storytelling. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (071-930 3647), Mon until Thurs, 8pm, Fri and Sat 9.30pm, £5 (£5) and £1 day membership.

INSTALLATIONS: A selection of "exhibitions" by perceptive visual artists using installation as a means of encouraging new reactions and awareness from their viewers. Fran Cobble (Glasgow), Brian Sebain (Chesham), Kerry Trengrove (Showroom), Bruce McLean (Amfoll), Christian Boltanski (Whitechapel), Greenwich Citizens Gallery, 151 Powys Street, London SE18 (081-316 2752), until May 24. Chesham Gallery, 54-56 Chesham Road, London E3 (081-981 4518), until May 27. The Showroom, 44 Bonner Road, London, E2 (081-980 6636), until June 3. Arncliffe Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol (0272 299191), until May 28. Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, London E1 (071-577 0107), until June 3.

READINGS

Cris Cheek

JEAN BINTA BREEZE: Too tight poet whose lyrics are less successful, being too easy on stereotype and sentiment. Go and hear her though, "Riddym Riddym" is a fine work. Beeston Library, Foster Avenue,

BEST SELLING BOOKS

For the week ending May 12 1990

FICTION		
1 The Innocent, Ian McEwan	Cape	£12.95
2 The Remains of the Day, Hilary Mantel	Viking	£13.99
3 Lies of Silence, John Moore	Bloomsbury	£12.99
4 Golden Fox, Wilbur Smith	Macmillan	£14.95
5 A Serenite Life, Mary Wesley	Bantam	£12.95
NON-FICTION		
1 Michael 1980: France	Michelin	£10.50
2 Michael 1980: Britain	Michelin	£2.75
3 My Tractor's Heart, Richard Hough	Bodley Head	£14.95
4 Winston and Clementine, Richard Hough	Bodley Head	£14.95
5 Tom Driberg: Indiscretions, Francis Wheen	Chatto	£18.00

PAPERBACKS

1 The Russia House, John Le Carré	Coronet	£ 4.50
2 Devices and Desires, P.D. James	Faber	£ 8.99
3 The Negotiator, Frederick Forsyth	Corgi	£ 4.99
4 Ruling Passions, Susan Crookland	Future	£ 3.99
5 Ambition, Julie Burchill	Corgi	£ 3.99
6 The Fortune, Michael Korda	Plan	£ 4.50
7 Jigsaw, Sybil Bedford	Penguin	£ 4.99
8 The Bride and the Bridegroom, Ruth Rendell	Arrow	£ 3.50
9 Second Fiddle, Mary Wesley	Black Swan	£ 3.99
10 The Joy Luck Club, Amy Tan	Maverick	£ 3.99

Source: Hachards, 187 Piccadilly, London W1

CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's selection of films in London and (where indicated with the symbol ♦) on release across the country.

NEW RELEASES

JOHNNY HANDSOME (15): Grains, unimpressive action fodder from director Walter Hill, with Mickey Rourke as a disfigured criminal who plans a double-cross following plastic surgery. With Ben Barnes. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

LEVATHAN (18): Derivative, cliché-laden underwater thriller about scientists on the ocean floor under attack from genetic transformation. Peter Weller, Ronan O'Connell. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

A NIGHTMARE ON ELM STREET 5: THE DREAM CHILD (18): Robert Englund's vengeful monster viciously preys on victims whose grotesquely deformed faces reflect the plot's theme of a man's inner demons. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

POWOW HIGHWAY (15): Hugely over-the-top and sympathetic US independent film about two American Indians on a cross-country journey. A scrappy first feature for director Jonathan Wacks. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

PRETTY WOMAN (15): Shamelessly old-fashioned romantic comedy, given some modest charm and sparkle by Julia Roberts as a gawky prostitute who seduces the crust of a rich businessman. Richard Gere. Director: Gary Marshall. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

SHE-DEVIL (18): Roseanne Barr as the wild tramp who takes revenge when her husband takes up with Mary McCormack. Every violent scene of Fay Weldon's *Life and Loves of a She-Devil* from director Susan Seidelman. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

CURRENT

BORN ON THE FOURTH OF JULY (18): Dynamic anti-Vietnam epic from Oliver Stone, with Tom Cruise excellent as a young soldier who becomes a war hero. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

CINEMA PARADISO (PG): Giuseppe Tornatore's nostalgic tale of a small Sicilian town, a hugely appealing salute to the past. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

COLD FEET (18): Wayward comedy-drama about three petty criminals in London, co-written by novelist Ian McEwan with Tom Wells, Keith Carrington. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

DRIVING MISS DAISY (PG): Sweet, touching film of an old lady who saves a young man from a car crash. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

EMERALS: A LOVE STORY (15): Emeralds Singer's novel about a Maltese survivor's complicated love life, vividly filmed by Paul Verhoeven. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

THE FABULOUS BAKER BOYS (18): Slightly over-the-top comedy about a blonde sister (Michelle Pfeiffer) and two cocky brothers (Jeff and Beau Bridges). Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER (18): Sean Connery as a Soviet submarine commander trying to defect. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

INTERNAL AFFAIRS (18): Richard Gere and Andy Garcia as Los Angeles cops battling a crime of money and corruption. Ted Turner, given some kick by British director Mike Figgis. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

THE KING (18): Richard Gere and Andy Garcia as Los Angeles cops battling a crime of money and corruption. Ted Turner, given some kick by British director Mike Figgis. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2536) Haymarket (071-838 1527) Oxford Street (071-635 0310).

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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 2179

ACROSS

- Boxer's attendant (6)
- Curd food (6)
- Soy art (7)
- Deep blue (5)
- Holly tree (4)
- Round (8)
- Billy Butler creator (5,8)
- Cliffed (8)
- Closed band (4)
- Film (5)
- Erstwhile (3,4)
- Long step (6)
- Georgian Khan people (6)

DOWN

- Western lawman (7)
- Four resolution disease (7)
- Wood pin (4)
- Migraine (8)
- Fit out (5)
- Correct (5)

SOLUTION TO NO 2178

ACROSS: 1 Calt 3 Purple 9 Nostalgic 10 Drain 11 Wit 12 Fair 13 Ham 15 Lambert Simnel 17 Cow 18 Jenny 26 Pyre

DOWN: 1 Confine 2 Late 4 Underpin 5 Slash 6 Know 7 Enamel 9 Play to win 14 Patagonia 15 Luscious 16 Nurture 18 Woe 21 Dwell 22 Say

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 24

MYRINGA

The car drum, from the Latin *myringa*, from the Greek *myra*, a membrane. "The patient then came down to Brighton, with a view to having a myringotomy performed."

GHAZI

(a) A veteran Muslim warrior, a slayer of infidels, a high Turkish title, from the Arabic *ghazi* fighting. "They certainly had a hundred for the infidel Sikhs, that they often declare themselves ghazi, and devote their lives to their extinction."

AUSTRINGER

(a) A keeper of geese, from the Old French *ostracine*. "Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well* direction: 'Enter a geese austringer.'"

BOGUSWARE

(a) Computer software intended to damage the general term for a whole range of usually malicious programs that have started to plague the computer world. "Bogusware is a transliteration of the word 'bogus' which threatens to hit Britain."

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT

MAN OF THE MOMENT: The chess world's most direct route to victory? Solution in tomorrow's Times.

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA: The Phantom of the Opera is a musical about a disfigured man who falls in love with a singer. The Phantom is a musical about a disfigured man who falls in love with a singer.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE: The Pirates of Penzance is a comic opera about a group of pirates who are stranded on a remote island. The Pirates of Penzance is a comic opera about a group of pirates who are stranded on a remote island.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK

THE WOMAN IN BLACK: The Woman in Black is a play about a woman who is haunted by the ghost of her husband. The Woman in Black is a play about a woman who is haunted by the ghost of her husband.

THE SHOGUN

THE SHOGUN: The Shogun is a historical novel about a Japanese samurai who is sent to a remote island. The Shogun is a historical novel about a Japanese samurai who is sent to a remote island.

THE MISERABLES

THE MISERABLES: The Miserables is a novel about a group of people who are suffering from poverty and hardship. The Miserables is a novel about a group of people who are suffering from poverty and hardship.

THE ILLUSION

THE ILLUSION: The Illusion is a play about a man who is haunted by the ghost of his wife. The Illusion is a play about a man who is haunted by the ghost of his wife.

THE PETER RABBIT COMPANY

THE PETER RABBIT COMPANY: The Peter Rabbit Company is a play about a group of rabbits who are stranded on a remote island. The Peter Rabbit Company is a play about a group of rabbits who are stranded on a remote island.

THE WILD FUNK

THE WILD FUNK: The Wild Funk is a play about a group of people who are suffering from poverty and hardship. The Wild Funk is a play about a group of people who are suffering from poverty and hardship.

THE NEVER THE SINNER

THE NEVER THE SINNER: The Never the Sinner is a play about a man who is haunted by the ghost of his wife. The Never the Sinner is a play about a man who is haunted by the ghost of his wife.

CONCERTS

FRANK, SAMANTHA/LONDON

THE CHIEF MUSICIANS

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6.00 Ceefax
6.30 BBC Breakfast News with Nicholas Witchell and Laurie May 8.55 Regional News and weather followed by Open Air. Viewers comment on yesterday's television programmes. To contribute ring 061 814 0424

9.00 News with Peter Snow and guests discuss matters of topical interest

10.00 News and weather followed by Matchpoint (r)

10.25 Children's BBC, introduced by Simon Pegg, begins with Playdays (r) 10.50 Barney (r)

10.55 Five to Eleven. Looking forward to next week's series *One World*. John Craven investigates the destruction of the rainforests

11.00 News and weather followed by Open Air. Follow-up to viewers' comments, with Eamonn Holmes and Jane Liney

12.00 News and weather followed by Daytime Live. The places that inspired Thomas Hardy are the subject of Sir Michael Hordern's continuing search 12.55 Regional news and weather

1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather

1.30 Neighbours. (Ceebees) 1.50 Matchpoint. Angela Ripston hosts another round of the quiz game

2.15 Film: The Spanish Main (1945). A colonial, swashbuckling tale of piracy, starring Maureen O'Hara, Paul Henreid and Walter Slezak. Directed by Frank Borzage

3.50 Rupert 3.55 Marney Tates. Bryan Murray with Beryl Lones's *Sammy* at

the Supermarket (r) 4.00 The New Yogi Berra Show 4.10 The All New Popeye Show 4.30 Tricky Business. Magicians in performance as they bring their custom to the magic shop

4.55 Newsround 5.05 Blue Peter includes a preview of the Galeshead Garden Festival. (Ceebees)

5.35 Neighbours (r) (Ceebees) Northern Ireland: 5.35 Sportsweek 5.40 Inside Ulster

6.00 Six O'Clock News with Anna Ford and Chris Lowe. Weather

6.30 Regional News Magazines 6.50 EastEnders. (Ceebees)

7.20 FA Cup Final Replay. Manchester United and Crystal Palace return to Wembley Stadium to continue their gruelling, inconclusive encounter of last Saturday. NB: If extra time is required the programme times following are approximate

9.00 News with Marilyn Lewis. Regional news and weather

10.00 Clive James - Postcard from Miami

● The party Australian's overseas affairs have landed to settle into a predictable formula but his plays on words are as brilliant as ever and there is still enjoyment to be had from new variations on the old pages. The running joke this time, given that he is in Miami, is where's the vice? The place looks too clean and respectable to be hiding the drug barons and other villains encountered in television fiction. So it is to the fiction that James goes first, gatecrashing the set of *Miami Vice* and wondering how he can turn himself into Don Johnson. Johnson is on hand to tell him, the cue for James to hire a Ferrari, take gun

practices and make a prat of himself on water skis. Under the gun, celebrities, he calls on Gloria Estefan, who takes no notice of his obsequious flattery and gives what on a Clive James show is the nearest thing to a straight interview. (Ceebees)

10.50 Question Time. Peter Seasona chairs the debate on the Oiled Union with panelists Paul Foot, David Allen, Dr Sheila Lawlor, Deputy Director of Studies, Centre for Policy Studies; Jack Straw MP; and the Home Secretary David Waddington

11.50 Cagney and Lacey. Sick American police series starring Sharon Glass and Tyne Daly. A straightforward investigation at a railway yard becomes a dark and twisted tale when the two cops are confronted by a psychopathic gunman (r). Northern Ireland: Football - Northern Ireland v Uruguay 12.40pm Weather

Clive James: On safari in Florida (11.50pm)
10.50 Question Time. Peter Seasona chairs the debate on the Oiled Union with panelists Paul Foot, David Allen, Dr Sheila Lawlor, Deputy Director of Studies, Centre for Policy Studies; Jack Straw MP; and the Home Secretary David Waddington

● A new series of short pieces by first time directors glitters from the previous two in that outdoor filming has been replaced by studio-shot video and the makers have all been recruited from the backroom staff of the BBC. If previous form is anything to go by, we may soon be recognising their names on the credits of shows such as *Film 50*, *Nature* and *Brookside*. Tonight's offering, *Look to the Moon*, was made by a film editor from Scotland, Bill Kirkwood, and is a dance-drama set in a Glasgow pub at closing time. Laid in an otherwise deserted bar, a drunk finds his mind wandering between reality and fantasy and feeling an obsession with the moon. Ten minutes is not much time to play with, but Kirkwood fills it inventively

10.30 Newsnight
11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine 11.55 Weather

12.00 Sports Update. Weather and Outlook 12.05am Health and Disease - Life before birth. Ends at 12.35

6.00 TV-am begins with News and Good Morning Britain presented by Beatrice Hoggard, from 7.00, by Mike Morris and Maya Evans. With news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. After Nine includes Claire Rayner's problem postbag

9.25 Cross the Line. The quiz game for crosswords enthusiasts, hosted by Tom O'Connor 9.55 Thames News and weather

10.00 The Time ... The Place ... Anne Diamond chairs the daily discussion programme

10.40 This Morning. Magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. Today's edition includes interviews on family health and consumer protection. With national and international news at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55 followed by national weather

12.10 The Fiddlers (r) 12.30 Home and Away. Australian soap

1.00 News at One with John Sochet. Weather 1.20 Thames News and weather

1.30 Somebody's Children: The Circle Game. A look at adopting from abroad through the experiences of those who have chosen to find children in Third World countries. Last in the series 2.00 A Country Practice. Australian medical drama

2.30 TV Weekly. Anne Diamond takes a look behind the scenes of independent television

6.00 The Art of Landscape. Film of the world's choicest scenery set to a wide range of instrumental music

6.30 The Channel Four Daily 9.25 Schools

12.00 The Parliament Programme. A series of the moment from both Houses of Parliament, presented by Sue Cameron

12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news service introduced by Susanew Simons

1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series

2.00 A Full Life. Jonathan Miller reflects on his many different careers in conversation with Jill Cochrane (r)

2.30 Channel Four Racing from York. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the Champagne Lancelotti International Challenge (2.35), the Newmarket Handicap (3.10), the Gosport Yorkshire Cup (3.40), and the Duke of York Stakes (4.10). The race commentator is Graham Good

4.30 Fifteen to One. William G. Stewart presides over the fast moving general knowledge quiz

5.00 The General. Episode four of the eight-part romanticized account of the 19th-century general who conquered Sicily and Naples for the emerging kingdom of Italy. With Franco Nero in the title role

6.00 Things to Come. Malcolm Bennett and Penny Scoufelle look into the future in the weekly science programme with a refreshing lack of the pompous

6.30 Kate & Allie. Allie's ex-husband splits up with his girlfriend. Allie comes to the rescue with food, understanding, and maybe a little more. Susan Saint James and John Cuthbert as the feuding single parents living in New York City (r)

3.00 Connections. Word association game 3.25 Thames News and weather 3.30 Sons and Daughters

4.00 Huddley Pryn (r) 4.15 The Adventures of Teddy Ruxpin (r) 4.40 Enid Blyton's The Castle of Adventure

6.10 Blockbusters 6.40 News with John Sochet. Weather 6.55 Thames Help. Jackie Sprockley with details of the National Foster Care Association

6.30 Home and Away (r) 6.50 Thames News and weather 7.00 Enid Blyton's The Castle of Adventure

7.30 Sporting Triangles. John Regis joins Andy Gray, Rory Underwood partners Jimmy Greaves and Emyr Hughes in another edition of the sporting quiz. The questionmaster is Andy Craig

8.00 The Bill: The Night Watch. When a woman accuses her ex-boyfriend of rape, WPC Llewellyn is anxious to see justice done. (Ceebees)

8.30 This Week: For the Sake of the Children. An investigation into the growing number of families now openly rebelling against multi-cultural education in Britain. A Wakefield couple removed their daughter from her school complaining that she was learning about Islam religious festivals but not the Lord's Prayer; parents in Manchester took their local education authority to court when they discovered their children could count to 10 in Punjabi but not in English; while in Middlesbrough a Muslim father took his sons away from a mainly white school because they were the only

7.00 Channel Four News with Jon Snow and Zahirul Bekwal

7.50 Comment followed by Weather 8.00 Break Film. What is real? Plato's eternal question is considered through Japanese puppets, optical illusions and Gary Hales, who played Barry in *EastEnders*

8.30 My Two Dads: Soho's by You. New American comedy, about two old college chums who are left a 12-year-old girl in a will by a shared old flame. Either man could be her father. Thus begin the trials and tribulations of a kick-started parenthood for the pair. Staci Keenan, Paul Reiser and Greg Kinnear play the usually trio, who begin by moving in to their new apartment. A hit in the United States, although its theme of more 30-plus problems to a buddy setting may prove a little too sickly for British tastes

9.00 Film on Four: Shooting Stars (1980) ● A collaboration between director Chris Barham (his first film since *Letter From Brezhnev*) and writer Barry Hines (of *Kan*). This is a curious tale of a black football star being kidnapped by three youngsters who have been far less successful in life and resent his Porsche, his sharp suits and his huge pay cheques. The film demands a modicum of audience sympathy for the kidnappers, because if there is none it is difficult to sustain a moral centre. But *Shooting Stars* seems to be shooting at the wrong target. The footballer's wealth is due to an accident of talent. In the to be coshed over the head and held prisoner just because other young men of his type are the people who manipulate footballers, represented by the club chairman who is selling our man to a German club to ease his own money troubles. The Germans also come out of it badly, to meet any demand to ensure

Muslims there. Will this parents' right to choose lead to a large scale withdrawal from racially mixed schools and create a new generation of ghetto schools?

9.00 L.A. Law. Glibly legal drama from California. Kuzak represents a black professor accused of murdering his white female assistant, and Becker becomes involved in a messy divorce dispute. (Ceebees)

10.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Julia Somerville. Weather 10.30 Thames News and weather

10.35 The City Programme

11.05 01. Includes Joanna Lumley talking about her role in Harold Pinter's new play *Verity* and music from Brand New Heavies. Followed by Crimestoppers

11.40 Prisoner. Clive Barker's Australian drama series with heavy plot lines in lightweight scenery

12.30am Corbitt. Josephine Buchanan and Trevor Ward with the television version of the small ads for anyone desperately seeking someone else

1.00 Speed Chess. The first semi-final of the Intolink European championship. Followed by News headlines

1.30 Film: Police War (1978) starring Claude Brasseur and Marlene Jobert. Gruesome drama about corruption and violence in a French police force. Directed by Robin Davis. Followed by News headlines

3.30 Bedrock. Hawkwind in concert

4.30 America's Top Ten (r) 5.00 ITN Morning News with Gillian Carter. Ends at 6.00

the safety of their multi-million pound investment. The budding John Barnes is played, with considerable dignity in the circumstances, by Gary McDonald. (Ceebees)

10.40 La Loca. Award winning poet Pamela Kroll, known as La Loca, or the crazy woman, gives a recital of her work *La Loca*, an autobiographical account of her rebellious youth in Los Angeles

11.40 Film: To Our Love (1983) starring Sandrine Bonnaire. An award-winning story of adolescence and family relationships about a teenager whose growing promiscuity estranges her from her brother and mother. With Evelyn Kyr and Dominique Vanthomme. Directed by Maurice Pialat. In French with English subtitles. Ends at 1.30am

6.45 Open University: Social Sciences - Sociology. Ends at 7.10

8.00 News 8.15 Westminster

9.00 Daytime on Two begins with a programme on protecting the environment and includes at 10.00 The History of Lincoln Cathedral 10.40 Designers who create fashionable children and teenagers 11.00 The life of a farm boy a century ago 12.03 Working in travel and tourism end, at 1.40, Music Time

2.00 News and weather followed by Watch (r) 2.15 History Man. In Victorian England, the town of Stratford in Essex had its own special solution to the problems of drunks on the streets (r) 2.20 The Kingdom of Fun. The story of Timeside's Meido Centre (r). (Ceebees)

3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live. Including Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 News, regional news and weather

4.00 River Journeys. Germana Greer takes a vintage paddleboat and steams up the Rio Sao Francisco in Brazil (r). (Ceebees) 5.00 Snap (r). (Ceebees)

5.10 Horizon: Legacy of a Volcano. (r). (Ceebees)

6.00 Film: Stagecoach (1939). b/w. One of the great American films - a classic John Ford western, starring John Wayne. On the run from the law, he joins a stagecoach carrying a colourful assortment of passengers, including Claire Trevor and Thomas Mitchell, through treacherous Indian country. (Ceebees)

7.35 Business Matters: Picking Up the Pieces. Fiona Foster reports on how owners of small businesses which

have failed are able to recover and begin to reconstruct their shattered lives. Wales: Gardening Together

8.00 Yes, Minister. Brilliant political comedy by Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn (r). (Ceebees)

8.30 On the Line. Sue Mott and Ray Stubbs with a new series of investigations into the world of sport. Tonight's topics include contracts between television and football clubs and the footballer under threat, from the white man who may take their land and, more insidiously, the game of football which has caught on rapidly since the 1970s and is threatening to replace the old tribal customs. (Ceebees)

10.20 ● A new series of short pieces by first time directors glitters from the previous two in that outdoor filming has been replaced by studio-shot video and the makers have all been recruited from the backroom staff of the BBC. If previous form is anything to go by, we may soon be recognising their names on the credits of shows such as *Film 50*, *Nature* and *Brookside*. Tonight's offering, *Look to the Moon*, was made by a film editor from Scotland, Bill Kirkwood, and is a dance-drama set in a Glasgow pub at closing time. Laid in an otherwise deserted bar, a drunk finds his mind wandering between reality and fantasy and feeling an obsession with the moon. Ten minutes is not much time to play with, but Kirkwood fills it inventively

10.30 Newsnight
11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine 11.55 Weather

12.00 Sports Update. Weather and Outlook 12.05am Health and Disease - Life before birth. Ends at 12.35

Amazonian Indians under threat (10.30pm)
9.30 Under the Sun. ● The anthropological series returns with the trilogy of films about Brazil, starting with tonight's study of the Minkaku Indians of Amazonia. If last year's *Under the Sun* sometimes strayed from the definition of anthropology as commonly understood, here we are back in the

6.00 The Art of Landscape. Film of the world's choicest scenery set to a wide range of instrumental music

6.30 The Channel Four Daily 9.25 Schools

12.00 The Parliament Programme. A series of the moment from both Houses of Parliament, presented by Sue Cameron

12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news service introduced by Susanew Simons

1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series

2.00 A Full Life. Jonathan Miller reflects on his many different careers in conversation with Jill Cochrane (r)

2.30 Channel Four Racing from York. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the Champagne Lancelotti International Challenge (2.35), the Newmarket Handicap (3.10), the Gosport Yorkshire Cup (3.40), and the Duke of York Stakes (4.10). The race commentator is Graham Good

4.30 Fifteen to One. William G. Stewart presides over the fast moving general knowledge quiz

5.00 The General. Episode four of the eight-part romanticized account of the 19th-century general who conquered Sicily and Naples for the emerging kingdom of Italy. With Franco Nero in the title role

6.00 Things to Come. Malcolm Bennett and Penny Scoufelle look into the future in the weekly science programme with a refreshing lack of the pompous

6.30 Kate & Allie. Allie's ex-husband splits up with his girlfriend. Allie comes to the rescue with food, understanding, and maybe a little more. Susan Saint James and John Cuthbert as the feuding single parents living in New York City (r)

3.00 Connections. Word association game 3.25 Thames News and weather 3.30 Sons and Daughters

4.00 Huddley Pryn (r) 4.15 The Adventures of Teddy Ruxpin (r) 4.40 Enid Blyton's The Castle of Adventure

6.10 Blockbusters 6.40 News with John Sochet. Weather 6.55 Thames Help. Jackie Sprockley with details of the National Foster Care Association

6.30 Home and Away (r) 6.50 Thames News and weather 7.00 Enid Blyton's The Castle of Adventure

7.30 Sporting Triangles. John Regis joins Andy Gray, Rory Underwood partners Jimmy Greaves and Emyr Hughes in another edition of the sporting quiz. The questionmaster is Andy Craig

8.00 The Bill: The Night Watch. When a woman accuses her ex-boyfriend of rape, WPC Llewellyn is anxious to see justice done. (Ceebees)

8.30 This Week: For the Sake of the Children. An investigation into the growing number of families now openly rebelling against multi-cultural education in Britain. A Wakefield couple removed their daughter from her school complaining that she was learning about Islam religious festivals but not the Lord's Prayer; parents in Manchester took their local education authority to court when they discovered their children could count to 10 in Punjabi but not in English; while in Middlesbrough a Muslim father took his sons away from a mainly white school because they were the only

Muslims there. Will this parents' right to choose lead to a large scale withdrawal from racially mixed schools and create a new generation of ghetto schools?

9.00 L.A. Law. Glibly legal drama from California. Kuzak represents a black professor accused of murdering his white female assistant, and Becker becomes involved in a messy divorce dispute. (Ceebees)

10.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Julia Somerville. Weather 10.30 Thames News and weather

10.35 The City Programme

11.05 01. Includes Joanna Lumley talking about her role in Harold Pinter's new play *Verity* and music from Brand New Heavies. Followed by Crimestoppers

11.40 Prisoner. Clive Barker's Australian drama series with heavy plot lines in lightweight scenery

12.30am Corbitt. Josephine Buchanan and Trevor Ward with the television version of the small ads for anyone desperately seeking someone else

1.00 Speed Chess. The first semi-final of the Intolink European championship. Followed by News headlines

1.30 Film: Police War (1978) starring Claude Brasseur and Marlene Jobert. Gruesome drama about corruption and violence in a French police force. Directed by Robin Davis. Followed by News headlines

3.30 Bedrock. Hawkwind in concert

4.30 America's Top Ten (r) 5.00 ITN Morning News with Gillian Carter. Ends at 6.00

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Oil sludge clean-up under fire

By Jamie Dettmer

HUNDREDS of tons of oil, leaked from the holed super-tanker Rose Bay, washed ashore on the south Devon coast yesterday, polluting over 15 miles of the county's most spectacular and popular tourist beaches.

Amid growing criticism of the clean-up operation, emergency workers were still struggling last night to prevent the stinking oil sludge from reaching rare salt marshes on the estuaries of the rivers Avon and Erme. The marshes are rich in marine and bird life.

All beaches between the holiday resorts of Salcombe to Plymouth have been affected, including Bigbury Bay and the picturesque Ayrmer Cove. The stretch of Stoke Beach around Mothecombe, at the mouth of the Erme, is one of the worst affected. There were fears last night that winds could sweep more of the sludge to so far unaffected beaches to the east and west.

The disaster began last Saturday when the 250,000-tonne Rose Bay collided with a trawler, spilling about 1,000 tons of oil into the sea. Intensive spraying with detergent appears to have broken up most of the slick but nearly 200 tons are believed to have been washed ashore.

Greenpeace continued yesterday its criticism of the clean-up operation, which is being jointly undertaken by South Hams District Council and the Marine Pollution Unit of Devon County Council. Some local inhabitants joined

in the criticism. Mr Hans Guit, of Greenpeace, said: "The authorities in this country are apparently not organized, not structured to deal with such a problem."

Yesterday morning, with few emergency workers actually on many of the beaches, Greenpeace's criticism appeared as well founded. Mr Trevor Cowley, the manager of a holiday park at Chabellaborough, was anxious for the clean-up operation to start quickly since the holiday season is only days away.

"This is all a kick in the teeth," he said. "We've only just managed to repair last winter's storm damage. I suppose at least we have a few people from the council on this beach. I don't know if this will affect us badly but it all depends on how quickly they get things going."

The local council, it appears, however, decided to concentrate its efforts on the sensitive wildlife areas along the coast.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Reynolds, Devon's County Emergency Officer, defended the clean-up operation. He said: "There is no earthly point in going to clean a beach which will be polluted with more oil at the next tide. We are not going to rush in. We want to assess the situation, see where the oil is and then make considered decisions about when to go in and where to go in."

Parliament, page 8



Workers at Bigbury cleaning up the oil slick, which has devastated the Devon coast

Van Gogh painting fetches record £49.7 m

From Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market Correspondent
New York

THE \$100 million painting is now "in the realms of possibility" following the sale of Van Gogh's "Portrait of Dr Gachet" for a new world record of \$82.5 million (£49.7 million) on Tuesday night, according to Mr Christopher Burge, president of Christie's North America and the auctioneer at the sale.

So jubilant was the mood of the crowd which virtually carried him in triumph to the press conference after the sale, that few reflected just how far the rest of the prices lagged behind. Prospects were nothing like so rosy for many of the 80 other works offered. Many fetched 20 to 30 per cent less than their estimates. Twenty-four went unsold.

The latest art market phenomenon is therefore a dramatic dividing of the ways between top quality and the rest. The "Portrait of Dr Gachet" was always considered part of the top tier.

The battle for the Van Gogh was the stuff of auction history. Bids started at \$20 million (£12 million) and moved swiftly upwards in units of \$1 million. The dealer, Mr Hideto Kobayashi, entered at \$30 million, bidding unhesitatingly each time the bid was back in his court. There was applause when the \$50 million barrier was passed. There was excited laughter at \$63 million, and people started craning to get a look of Mr Kobayashi. There was a pause at \$71 million, and everyone waited for the sound of the gavel. It did not come, and the bidding proceeded.

There was a further pause, while the anonymous telephone bidder considered the situation. He decided to proceed, but Mr Kobayashi was quick with his return shot. At \$75 million, the hammer came down to tumultuous applause. With its 10 per cent buyer's premium, the final figure was \$82.5 million.

Japan's collectors, page 13
Leading article, page 15



Dr Gachet: a painting worth almost £50 million

Political sketch

Making heartfelt instincts clear

"IS MY hon friend aware..." — the elfish Nicholas Bennett (C. Pembroke) had the Minister for consumer protection, Eric Forth, in his sights — "...that coming onto the market are some innocuous-looking and prettily-packaged goods, with no price-tag on them, emanating from an address on the Walworth Road..."

The rest was lost in laughter. Opposition Front-Benchers, the authors of Labour's newly-unveiled policies for the next election, adopted the "no comment" glare that we have come to recognize on the face of the businessman emerging from his Jaguar to be confronted by a microphone, a camera, and one of Esther Rantzen's lieutenants.

Forth chuckled. "These products are grotesquely unsafe for the public."

The Daily Telegraph had made the same point that morning, eloquently: "Labour cannot be blamed for wanting to conceal its true intentions until the last possible moment," said its leading article. It will be the first of many, all wide of the mark.

Opposition parties do not conceal their intentions. They do not have intentions. They are not capable of it. They are shifting coalitions with differing hopes, no foreknowledge of future events, and no agreed plan for dealing with them.

What political parties do have is instincts. To search these out is more useful than the search for intentions. To know a party's instinct is to know where its heart is, and to guess its likely behaviour. Such guesses may prove more accurate than its own.

Faced with the closure of part of a nationally important business by a commercial management, the Tory Party's instinct is to let it go. Labour's instinct is to do something. Yesterday, the Scottish Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, reported British Steel's intention to close the hot strip mill at Ravenscraig. For Labour, Donald Dewar replied. Each found himself displaced from his own party's instincts.

For Rifkind the displacement was much more immediately painful. He was obliged to imply that he knew better than British Steel what lay in its commercial interests. He "deplored this

decision". He asked British Steel to "see the mill as an asset rather than as a liability". He invented an emblem, unknown to law, for workforce to be advised by management of the reasons for decisions. He invented an obligation on such companies to offer premises (after closure) to potential rivals.

Mr Dewar, in a powerful intervention, anchored himself to ground quite close to Mr Rifkind, while attacking his rival in violent language. His argument, too, was founded on the commercial folly of the decision. He scrupulously avoided any commitment to subsidy, or re-nationalization.

Then they both sat down. Now came the songs from the hearts of their two parties — their backbenches. It was in each case a different song from those which had come from the Dispatch Boxes.

The Scots Tories did back Rifkind. They had to. But no Tory who could afford to be careless of the electoral cost, did. Richard Holt (Langhaurgh) told Rifkind, with emphasis, that steelworks had closed in England, too, yet their districts had prospered. "We should stop looking backwards and start looking forward," he said. Ian Gow (Eastbourne) recommended to Rifkind the humility "to subordinate his own commercial judgement to that of British Steel". Philip Oppenheim (Arber Valley) thought that building Ravenscraig had been the misjudgement of a state industry.

From his own side, Dewar received support which was comforting only in the immediate sense. Alex Eadie (Midlothian), who is a moderate, saw in this a partial "indictment" of the denationalization of steel. Dr John Reid (Motherwell N) said this mishap was implicit in the initial privatization.

For the Liberals, Malcolm Bruce called for a Scottish steel industry which management was unable to close.

On all sides there were accusations of plots, deceptions and evasion. But what we were observing were not concealed intentions but revealed instincts. It was a revelation.

Matthew Parris

Menem moves out

Buenos Aires
PRESIDENT Menem of Argentina has moved out of the official residence to end highly publicized matrimonial strife that has taken on political overtones, the Argentine press reported yesterday.

Señor Menem, aged 59, who led the Peronist Party to victory in the May 1989

elections, has described his wife as one of the "harsh critics" of his free-market reforms. Señora Zulema Menem, aged 46, has publicly questioned the effect his policies will have on workers, pensioners and the poor. She has accused her husband's aides of corruption and maintained ties with his foes. (AP)

Minister condemns strip mill closure

Continued from page 1

of his assertion to a Tory conference a year ago that "Ravenscraig has been given a new lease of life" and of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's statement in an interview that she had a "soft spot" for the Ravenscraig workforce.

In his statement Mr Rifkind said: "British Steel announced this morning their intention to close the hot strip mill at their Ravenscraig steel works during the first half of 1991. While this, of course, is a matter for the commercial judgement of the company, I must make it clear that I deplored this decision and its implications for the workforce. I am also very disturbed by the potential implications of closing the hot strip mill for the future of Ravenscraig as a whole."

"As yet, British Steel have not provided any details as to why they believe that the closure of the hot strip mill is necessary. I very much hope they will do so, as those

affected are entitled to the fullest possible information. The hot strip mill has been a valuable asset for the company over the last three years and we are not aware why it ceased to be so. I also very much hope that British Steel will take all their workforce at Ravenscraig into their confidence as to their future employment prospects."

"The decision announced by British Steel is not due to come into effect until the first half of next year. There is still, therefore, opportunity for the company to reconsider their decision and see the hot strip mill as an asset rather than as a liability."

"The Scottish Office, naturally, regrets any decision that has significant adverse employment implications. As we would with any other major employer in Scotland we shall seek to persuade British Steel to reconsider their proposal in the interests of the company and its workforce."

The Scottish Conservative Party immediately pledged to join all other parties to persuade British Steel to change its mind. Mr Michael Forsyth, the Scottish party chairman, said: "The workers of Ravenscraig deserve to be supported. This issue demands unity of purpose between all of Scotland's political parties."

Yesterday's announcement offered little hope for the future of the 3,200-strong Ravenscraig workforce. Sir Robert said the closure was necessary because demand had fallen and growing imports had brought pressure on the company to reduce costs. British Steel was responsible to its shareholders and, having been privatized, had to prove that it would continue to be as efficient as possible. "Our role in the UK is to present low priced or competitively priced, high quality steel for our manufacturing base," he said.

Mr Tommy Breuninger, shop stewards' convenor at the plant, said the decision would lead to the eventual death of Ravenscraig. "It is an outrage. It is the worst announcement we have ever had." Local community leaders said an eventual closure of Ravenscraig could lead to up to 15,000 people losing their jobs in support industries.

Mr Iain Lawson, the Scottish National Party's steel spokesman, said: "This is the greatest betrayal of one of the finest workforces anywhere in Europe. British Steel are willing to waste £83 million of shareholders' money installing concast facilities at Llanwern which already exist at Ravenscraig. No one can now be in any doubt, there is no British future for Scottish steel. An independent Scottish steel industry is the only solution. We want a price from British Steel for their Scottish operations, and we want it now. They must be

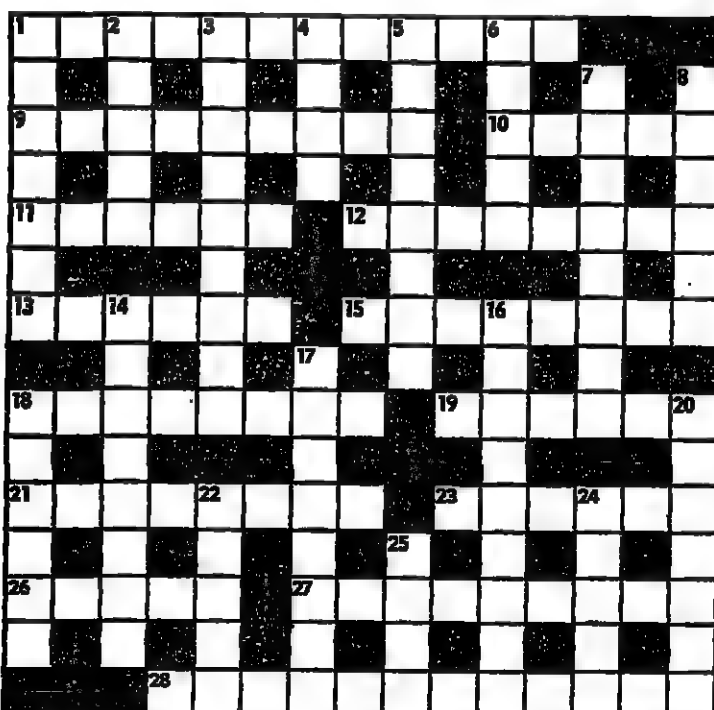
forced to sell immediately, not in four years' time when it is too late."

Before meeting Sir Robert to urge new investment instead of a cutback, Mr Dewar said: "I believe it is a fundamentally wrong decision based on a narrow view of likely future demand. The closure is not in the interests of the industry or the country. We all know that the European market is going to expand in the next four or five years with the big build-up of demand in the car industry with Japanese firms coming into Britain and with North Sea oil demand."

The plant was important to rail freight in Scotland, the Hunterston ore terminal in Ayrshire and the electricity industry.

Mr Campbell Christie, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said the broadest campaign ever seen in Scotland must ensure that the closure of Ravenscraig in the mid-1990s did not occur.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,296



- ACROSS**
- Is it, perhaps, right? It's wrong for clerics (6,6)
 - Cleans inside sink, so to speak (9)
 - Above a pound of tea, we hear (5)
 - Complete home address (6)
 - Too big for his boots, acted like a bouncer? (6-2)
 - Gang-leader has to discourage dangerous criminal (6)
 - Poison, possibly, for US revolutionary without first name (8)
 - It was just the ticket for Jack (8)
 - Encounter opponents at bridge, returning prize (8)
 - The clay's modelled in a modest way (8)
 - Organized workers to investigate Italian type (6)
 - Present some children do without (5)
- DOWN**
- Only pretended, and so it is false (3-6)
 - Loose women rush round me in the ship (3,7)
 - Walking to north from station (7)
 - One caught, inter alia, in second test? (5)
 - Person who acts deliberately to brake vehicle (9)
 - Explorer's estate (4)
 - Unfairness within union (8)
 - Rogue son's taken over party (5)
 - By the way, it's invariably found (8)
 - Special plates for main diet (6)
 - Two little boys in William's place (8)
 - Like man having endless row, in a state (9)
 - People's representative — one out of 16 changed (5,3)
 - Gate secured by catch, possibly (6)
 - Maintain watch on old warship (7)
 - Keep horse on canal, perhaps (5)
 - Fish with 16 for a spell (5)
 - Prejudice in certain spheres directed towards Jack (4)

Solution to Puzzle No 18,295

DOWN
1. NEW ZEALAND
2. JUST IN TIME
3. PASTOR
4. L.A.S.E.R.
5. IMPALE
6. ARGUMENT
7. TAILOR
8. AM
9. HAVE A CARE
10. M.A.U.R.E.
11. SNAP
12. WELL-SPOKEN

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?
By Philip Howard

- MYRINGA**
a. The mock orange
b. An ear drum
c. A ring of mice
- GHIAZI**
a. An outdoor lavatory
b. A Muslim warrior
c. Persian carpet with animals
- AUSTRIANER**
a. A keeper of goshawks
b. A Mediterranean south wind
c. A bullfighter's valet
- BOGUSWARE**
a. Fictitious Lane porcelain
b. A false alarm
c. Malevolent computer software

Answers on page 22

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24-hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks
C. London (within N & S Circs.) 731
M-ways/roads M4-M1 732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T. 733
M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M23 734
M-ways/roads M23-M4 735
M25 London Orbital only 736

National trunk and roadworks
National motorways 737
West Country 738
Wales 739
Midlands 740
East Anglia 741
North-west England 742
North-east England 743
Scotland 744
Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

WEATHER

England, Wales and Northern Ireland will have a mostly dry day with bright or sunny spells. Parts of north-east England will be cloudy, especially near the coast. Central and southern Scotland will be cloudy with rain at first in places, but it will become brighter away from the east coast. Outlook: bright, or sunny, spells, but cloudy and cooler on eastern coasts. Scattered showers in the south.

ABROAD

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Algeria	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
Australia	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
Belgium	17-23	17-23	17-23	17-23	17-23
Canada	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
France	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
Germany	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
Greece	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
India	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
Italy	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
Japan	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28
USA	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28	22-28

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Notes
London	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Manchester	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Birmingham	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Cardiff	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Edinburgh	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Glasgow	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Sheffield	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Nottingham	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Leeds	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16
Belfast	10-16	10-16	10-16	10-16

LONDON

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in. 1,000 mbar = 29.53 in.

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Today: Highest day temp: Heathrow Airport, 22C (72F); lowest day temp: File Ness, 10C (50F). Night: Lowest night temp: Heathrow Airport, 11C (52F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in.

MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in.

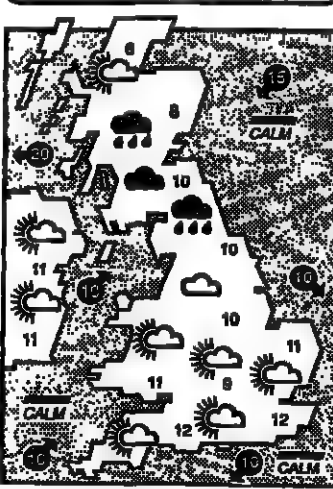
GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 0C (32F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in.

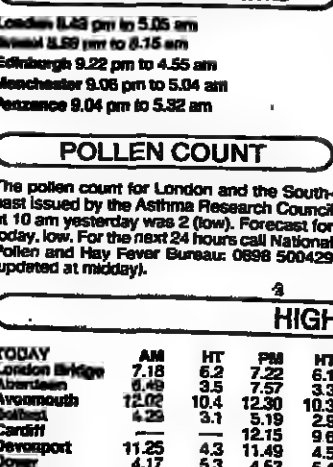
TOWER BRIDGE

Tower Bridge will be closed at the following times today: 8.30am and 10pm

AM



PM



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 8.05 pm to 8.25 am
Edinburgh 8.22 pm to 8.45 am
Manchester 9.05 pm to 9.24 am
Penzance 9.04 pm to 9.32 am

POLLEN COUNT

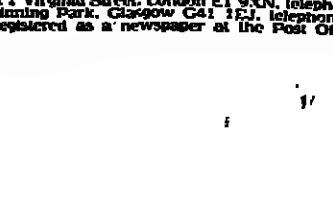
The pollen count for London and the South-east issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 2 (low). Forecast for today, low. For the next 24 hours call National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau: 0898 500429 (updated at midday).

HIGH TIDES

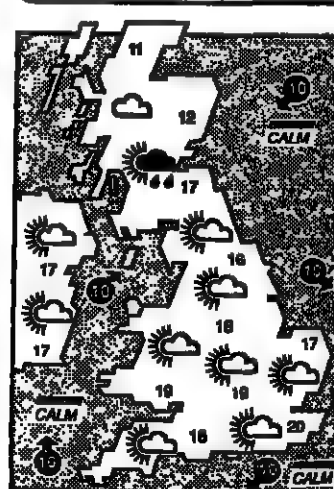
Today	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.15	6.2	7.22	6.1
Lowestoft	6.49	5.5	7.17	6.0
Southampton	12.02	10.4	12.30	10.3
Cardiff	4.25	3.1	5.19	2.9
Dover	11.25	4.3	11.49	4.5
Falmouth	4.17	5.3	4.53	5.4
Glasgow	10.01	4.1	11.19	4.5
Harwich	5.59	4.2	6.36	4.0
Hayling	5.03	3.3	6.20	3.3
Highland	3.47	4.7	4.34	4.3
Hull	11.41	5.0	—	—
King's Lynn	11.33	7.0	—	—
Leith	11.17	5.2	—	—
Lough	6.14	4.5	6.05	4.4

Tide in metres: 1m = 3.28084. Times are BST

NOON TODAY



AM



PM



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 8.05 pm to 8.25 am
Edinburgh 8.22 pm to 8.45 am
Manchester 9.05 pm to 9.24 am
Penzance 9.04 pm to 9.32 am

POLLEN COUNT

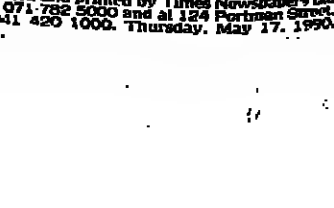
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Dover	11.25	4.3	11.49	4.5
Falmouth	4.17	5.3	4.53	5.4
Glasgow	10.01	4.1	11.19	4.5
Harwich	5.59	4.2	6.36	4.0
Hayling	5.03	3.3	6.20	3.3
Highland	3.47	4.7	4.34	4.3
Hull	11.41	5.0	—	—
King's Lynn	11.33	7.0	—	—
Leith	11.17	5.2	—	—
Lough	6.14	4.5	6.05	4.4

Tide in metres: 1m = 3.28084. Times are BST

NOON TODAY



Information supplied by Met Office

STIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1990. Published and printed by Times Newspapers Ltd at 1 Victoria Street, London E1 6DN. Telephone 011 7556 5000 and at 124 Fleet Street, London EC4A 3DF. Registered at the Post Office.

BUSINESS

SECTION 2

THURSDAY MAY 17 1990

- BUSINESS AND FINANCE 25-34
- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 35-38
- PETS 39
- CAMPAIGN FOR OXFORD 41-43
- SPORT 44-48

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6775 (-0.0005)

W German mark
2.7569 (-0.0099)

Exchange index
67.4 (-0.1)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1739.8 (+8.2)

FT-SE 100
2221.1 (+8.9)

USM (Datastream)
130.28 (+0.27)

Market report, page 32

Shares in Dan-Air firm soar

SHARES of Davies & Newman Holdings, owner of the Dan-Air airline, soared at the prospect of either a bid or a co-operation deal, probably involving a competitor taking a substantial stake.

The shares ended up 150p at 575p after the company said it was in discussions with a number of interested parties. Speculation centres on moves from a US or European airline. *Comment, page 27*

Profits drop

Avon Rubber suffered a 20 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £4.84 million in the six months to March. Earnings per share were 37 pence down at 13.7p. The dividend stays at 5p. *Temps, page 26*

Ultramar hit

Ultramar reports first quarter net income of £18.4 million compared with £32.2 million last year, after suffering from lower refining margins in California. *Temps, page 26*

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2811.81 (+10.94)
Tokyo	Nikkei Average	31967.82 (+29.48)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2948.89 (+16.20)
Amsterdam	Amst 100	1183.00 (+0.44)
Frankfurt	DAX	1841.77 (+0.48)
Brussels	General	6188.44 (+2.24)
Paris	CAC	5481.12 (+2.22)
Zurich	SIX	6184.17 (+1.7)
London	FT-30	1739.8 (+8.2)
FT-100		2221.1 (+8.9)
Gold		378.6 (+0.1)
FT Fixed Interest		86.13 (same)
FT Govt Secs		78.91 (+0.14)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

SG Warburg	422 1/2p (+13p)
Carr's Milling	148 1/2p (+12p)
Royal Telecom	350 1/2p (+14p)
Greene King	380 1/2p (+14p)
Vaux Group	221 1/2p (+12p)
Whitbread & Dudley	350p (+12p)
Ames	427 1/2p (+10p)
Alwoods	427 1/2p (+10p)
Capital Radio	155p (+10p)
Carton Comm	548 1/2p (+17p)
BAT	650p (+12p)
Davies & Newman	575p (+150p)
Richemont	485p (+15p)

FALLS

Henderson Admin	695p (-10p)
Grand Met	573 1/2p (-13p)
Eurotunnel Units	515p (-10p)
Griff	155p (-15p)
News Corp	482 1/2p (-10p)
Glaxo	782 1/2p (-30p)
Kleen-E-Ze	124 1/2p (-28p)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	15%
3-month interbank	15 1/2-15 3/4%
3-month sterling bill	14 1/2-14 3/4%
US Prime Rate	10%
Federal Funds	8 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bill	7.87-7.88%
30-year bonds	101-101 1/2

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£: \$1.6775	£: \$1.6780
£: DM2.7569	£: DM1.5433
£: SFR2.3493	£: SFR1.4003
£: FF5.2825	£: FF5.6007
£: Yen254.48	£: Yen151.50
£: Index87.4	£: Index86.9
ECU 20.739714	SDR 20.81115
£: ECU1.351678	£: SDR1.268050

GOLD

London Fixing:	AM \$369.80 PM \$369.85
Close	\$369.75-370.25 (\$218.75-220.25)
New York:	Comex \$369.70-370.20

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Jun)	\$17.80 (\$18.10)
* Denotes latest trading price	

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Amsterdam	2.22	2.16
Brussels	20.40	19.10
Belgium Fr	60.20	58.30
Canada	2.045	1.945
Dusseldorf	11.10	10.40
Frankfurt	8.57	8.47
France Fr	6.73	6.13
Germany DM	2.28	2.21
Hong Kong	13.72	12.82
London	1.085	1.015
Madrid	20.30	19.50
Japan Yen	253.75	253.75
Netherlands Gld	3.225	3.045
Norway Kr	11.28	10.58
Oslo	1.78	1.65
South Africa Rnd	5.45	4.00
Spain Ptas	162.50	162.50
Sweden	10.25	9.35
Switzerland Fr	2.465	2.385
Turkey Lira	4475	4075
USA \$	1.78	1.65
Yugoslavia Dnr	24.50	17.50

Rate for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 125.1 (April)

Guerin 'sold arms illegally to South Africa'

By Angela Mackay

MR JAMES GUERIN, the former deputy chairman of Ferranti International, masterminded a scheme to export weapons illegally to South Africa, according to evidence presented by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday.

The US District Court of Pennsylvania was told by special agent Mr Gerard O'Callaghan that Mr Guerin and his brother-in-law Mr Carl Jacobson established a "front" company in New York, Gamma Systems, which was only a post office box to deceive the authorities.

In the early 1970s, Mr Guerin, an American, founded International Signal & Control, a weapons and aviation company, and later sold the Pennsylvania-based company to Ferranti, the British defence and electronics group, for £460 million. Last September, a few months after Mr Guerin resigned from the board and sold

his shares, Ferranti announced it had uncovered a £215 million shortfall in the value of its assets caused by alleged large-scale frauds at ISC.

Mr O'Callaghan said: "Gamma was a front company to put ISC at arms length from transactions to South Africa" but he did not reveal the details of these transactions.

On Tuesday, a representative of the US Internal Revenue Service gave evidence at the hearing that Mr Guerin had directed a \$1 billion military contract fraud during the 1980s which had artificially inflated the share prices of both ISC, and later, Ferranti.

The FBI agent told the US District Attorney, Mr Robert Goldman, yesterday that Gamma Systems was one of the companies involved in the \$1 billion fraud as well as illegal arms shipments.

Representing the government, Mr Goldman is trying to maintain a court

order which has frozen \$2 million deposited with the court by Mr Guerin in a severance pay dispute with his former lawyer, Mr William Clark.

The government alleges Mr Guerin is not entitled to repayment of the funds because they were obtained through fraud and racketeering and that Mr Clark is not entitled to the money because he allegedly used extortion and blackmail to force Mr Guerin to sign the pay deal.

In his testimony, Mr O'Callaghan said Mr Clark knew of ISC's illegal activities. He said he had gleaned this from interviews with a former ISC finance executive, Mr James Deitch, who said Mr Clark told him "Those (ISC) people have to worry, they are going to go."

According to the FBI agent, Mr Deitch said two former directors of Ferranti, Mr Joseph Zilligen and Mr Clyde Ivy, were "criminals and crooks."

forced him to sign the pay agreement using blackmail related to the web of illegal activities. He said he secretly taped conversations with Mr Clark which would prove this. The tapes have been subpoenaed by a Grand Jury.

Ferranti has issued writs for damages against Mr Guerin and eight other companies and people to try to recover the money allegedly pilfered from the company. Mr Guerin has consistently protested his innocence.

At the hearing on Tuesday, the court was told by an Internal Revenue Service agent, Ms Amy Zelnik, that ISC had fabricated contracts for non-existent systems. "They are entirely fictitious," she said.

Losses arising from the alleged fraud caused the near-collapse of Ferranti, which had to make special arrangements with its bankers and stand-by underwriting arrangements for share issues. The company is extricating itself by selling parts of

the business, and has just recruited the company doctor Mr Eugene Anderson as chairman in place of Sir Derek Alun-Jones, who was chairman at the time the ISC takeover was agreed with Mr Guerin.

It is alleged that ISC used a network of bank accounts in the United States and Switzerland, a number of "front" companies, false inventories and forged contracts to hide the funds. Before the Ferranti takeover, ISC chose a listing on the London stock market, rather than in the US, because disclosure requirements were less severe.

Meanwhile, in a separate court hearing, Mr Jacobson was sentenced to two months imprisonment for his role as a "bagman" in bribing a US Navy official with \$80,000 to try to obtain more defence contracts for another company founded by Mr Guerin, United Chem-Con. Several United Chem-Con executives have been convicted. Mr Guerin has not been charged in the matter.

Lonrho to sue Tebbit over HoF takeover

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

LONRHO, the international trading group, has issued a writ against Mr Norman Tebbit, Trade Secretary at the time of the takeover of House of Fraser by the Fayeds five years ago.

The writ, which claims substantial damages, names the Secretary of State, making it effectively a writ against the Government of the day.

Lonrho accuses Mr Tebbit of negligence and abuse of his powers and claims damages for the loss of Lonrho's opportunity to bid for House of Fraser at the crucial time.

Much of the Lonrho campaign against the Government and the Fayeds has centred on Mr Tebbit's decision to allow them to buy HoF without a reference to the Monopolies Commission, the subject of a report by DTI inspectors published two months after an 18-month delay.

By contrast, Lonrho's writ against Mr Tebbit centres on his not allowing Lonrho to bid at the same time as the Fayeds were making their offer in March, 1985.

Mr Tebbit was sent an MMC report on the relations between Lonrho and the then independent House of Fraser on February 14, 1985.

It recommended that Lonrho be allowed to bid for House of Fraser. This was nearly three weeks before the Fayeds launched their bid for HoF on March 4. But Lonrho could not bid for HoF because it was still subject to an under-

taking to the Trade Secretary, stemming from an earlier MMC report, which only Mr Tebbit could agree to lift.

Lonrho claims Mr Tebbit's decision not to release Lonrho promptly from its 1981 undertaking was negligent and an abuse of his powers.

Although the MMC report was published with Mr Tebbit's approval on March 7, 1985, Mr Tebbit did not release Lonrho from its undertaking until March 14. That was three days after the Fayeds had won control of HoF by buying shares in the stock market, some of them ultimately from Lonrho.

The release was announced simultaneously with Mr Tebbit's decision not to refer the Fayeds bid to the MMC. The latter decision was taken unusually rapidly, only 10 days after the bid was announced.

The crucial delay in releasing Lonrho from its undertaking, despite publication of the report recommending Lonrho be freed to bid, has never been satisfactorily explained.

Mr Tebbit flew out of London and was unavailable for comment yesterday. He is believed to be returning later today. So the writ has not yet been served.

Due to the rules of Crown privilege, suits for damages against ministers acting within their powers, or the Government, are rare. It would be open to the Government to support a defendant being sued over his duties as a minister. It is also possible the writ could be legally challenged, delaying or obviating substantive hearing of the issues.

Lonrho has already attempted to sue the Fayeds, Kleinwort Benson (their merchant bank adviser on the HoF bid) and Mr John MacArthur, then a director of Kleinwort Benson. But a long-running challenge to the writ awaits final appeal to the House of Lords. Bernard Sunley, a construction group now half-owned by Lonrho, has also issued a writ against the Fayeds.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said the action against Mr Tebbit had been considered earlier, but that Lonrho had had to wait for the inspectors' report into HoF to be published and await reactions to it.

"If people are going to sit around doing nothing and allow an uneven playing field to exist in this country, the only option is to take action for ourselves," he added.

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Sheppard scoops up a winner



Ice-cool cheer: Allen Sheppard (left) and Ian Martin lunch Hagen-Dazs in London, served by Lisa Blake

BAe to buy three Rush businesses

By Jeremy Andrews

BRITISH Aerospace is to buy three regional construction businesses of Rush & Tompkins, the property group which collapsed last month with debts of more than £300 million.

BAe will expand the British operations of Ballast Nedam, its civil engineering subsidiary, by paying Rush's receiver an undisclosed sum for six regional offices, plant and work in progress, and will be offering new contracts to about 250 of Rush's 1,750 former employees. BAe acquired Ballast Nedam for \$90 million in December 1987, nine months after it bought Royal Ordnance.

Although based in Holland, Ballast was bought from Wedge International, a Lebanese company, and has substantial operations in Saudi Arabia, where it has been active for 27 years.

Ballast's turnover last year was £450 million, but only £20 million came from the UK, where it employs just 150 of its 4,000 staff.

Mr Philip Alexander, Ballast's director of strategic planning and business development, said it was BAe's policy to increase the size of the UK operations.

BAe will be taking on Rush & Tompkins' construction assets in the South-east, South-west and northern regions.

British Aerospace is not buying Rush's property development business.

'Mad cow' upsets GrandMet

By Our City Staff

AN OUTBREAK of stock-market jitters over "mad cow disease" and its impact on the British restaurant business marred the announcement of a sharply higher set of interim profits from Grand Metropolitan, the drinks, food and pubs group, driving the shares 13p lower to 574p.

Mr Allen Sheppard, the GrandMet chairman, reported pre-tax profits 36 per cent higher at £409 million for the six months to end-March and

an interim dividend up 15 per cent to 7.6p after adjusting for the effects of a 1988 rights issue. He hit out at fears over bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), which have weakened the shares, saying that little more than half a per cent of the group's business came from British beef.

GrandMet had contingency plans to switch entirely to imported meat within two days if customers at its Burger King and other restaurants in Britain "voted with their feet" and there was a fall in demand, said Mr Sheppard. "At this stage in the game we see no reason to do that."

Profits at Burger King, bought as part of the \$3.75 billion purchase of the US Pillsbury food business in 1986, jumped from £14 million in the three months they were included in figures last time to £53 million for the half year. Trading profits from the rest of Pillsbury's business rose from £40 million to £100 million over the same period.

Temps, page 26

NatWest aims to add French bank to European network

By Neil Bennett, Banking Correspondent

NATIONAL Westminster Bank is in exclusive negotiations to buy L'Europeenne de Banque from Credit Commercial de France, in an attempt to add another block to its growing European network.

Talks are in an early stage, but analysts estimate that NatWest would have to pay between £80 million and £100 million.

The banks' joint statement was designed to prevent any rival offers, since the disposal of L'Europeenne has long been suggested in the French press as it duplicates CCF's existing commercial and retail banking operations.

A CCF spokeswoman said

the bank had received many offers for the bank, but L'Europeenne's management had chosen NatWest as its preferred parent.

L'Europeenne has total assets of Fr13.79 billion (£1.46 billion) and last year made a net profit of Fr62 million. It has 16 branches, half in Paris, and employs 1,300.

The bank specializes in wealthy "gold card" customers, and has 50,000 accounts. It also caters for medium-sized companies. Its main subsidiary is Lafitte Investissement, which has 250 life assurance salesmen operating from 24 branches.

The bank also has a strong asset management business with funds of Fr21 billion.

L'Europeenne was originally Banque Rothschild, but was nationalized in 1982 and renamed. In 1985, it was merged with CCF, which rationalized it and improved profitability. The disposal would be part of reorganization at CCF.

The acquisition would be an important step in NatWest's European expansion. This week the bank completed its purchase of a 40 per cent stake in Van Lanschot, the fifth largest Dutch bank, from Rabobank, to bring its stake to 80 per cent.

NatWest has 10 branches in France.

Rank 'confirms' speculation by refusing to rule out full bid

By Martin Waller

MECCA Leisure Group went on full bid alert yesterday as Rank Organisation, the larger leisure and entertainment combine, issued a statement that apparently confirmed market speculation by refusing to rule out a full bid.

Mecca shares, in the doldrums since the group revealed huge borrowings and poor full-year profits last month, have risen from 58p last Thursday to 79p yesterday, after Rank's statement admitted Mecca had been kept under "periodic review."

It said: "While the options available to Rank inevitably include making an offer for Mecca, no decision has been made."

Mecca, chaired by Mr Michael Guthrie, rushed out its own statement, saying no approach had been made from Rank or anyone else and advising shareholders to take no action.

Rank said the weather eye it had kept

on Mr Guthrie's troubled leisure empire "follows an established pattern of appraising and assessing companies in similar businesses in home and overseas markets."

In January it made a surprise £357 million cash call to fund further expansion, but at the time the focus of its attention was thought to be overseas.

The market was not expecting an immediate full bid from Rank, not least because of monopolies problems caused by the overlap in the two companies' bingo operations and possibly their holiday camps in this country. But Rank could decide to take an interest in the £250 million-worth of disposals Mr Guthrie is being forced to make.

The statement was prompted by the City's Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, given the sharp rise in the Mecca price and the talk of a Rank bid that had swirled around the market. Rank met the Panel earlier this week.

Denial of any intention to bid would

have blocked Rank for a six-month period under Panel rules. This might have been inconvenient, analysts believe, if the Mecca price slipped to a level that might prompt an opportunistic bid.


"I have no trouble acting in accord with the Code," said Mr Guthrie. But he admitted: "Clearly, but for the Code, we wouldn't have made a statement."

Rank narrowly missed acquiring Mecca when the latter was spun off from Grand Metropolitan, its old parent, in 1985. It is thought to have bid £100 million for the business, but GrandMet favoured a £95 million management buyout.

Mr Guthrie was relaxed about the Rank statement. "There's been so much speculation because we've seen as having heavy debts that it comes as no surprise to me," he said.

Any full cash bid at, for example, £1 a share would burden Rank with debts approaching £1 billion.

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Sentiment goes against GrandMet

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No place for Hoskyns as CGS looks at UK growth

From Melinda Wittstock, Paris

CAP Gemini Sogeti, Europe's largest software services and information technology group, has ruled out a bid for Hoskyns, the British computer group which has been seen as a likely target.

But the fast-growing Paris company, which is anxious to expand its activities in Britain and has built up a hostile 22.6 per cent stake in SEMA, Britain's largest computer services company, confirmed however that it is looking closely at a number of other UK software houses.

CGS, which operates in 12 European countries and the US, has also been tipped as a likely bidder for SD-Scicon and Logica.

With £2.2 billion cash (£214 million) in the balance sheet, and another £2 billion to £3 billion borrowing facilities in place, CGS said it could spend between £4 billion and £5 billion on acquisitions (compared with the £3 billion spent in the past five years).

But M Serge Kamps, CGS's founder and chairman, who is "scrutinizing all competitors for acquisition opportunities," said Hoskyns did not fit with the group's "seven golden rules about acquisitions."

He said a company must be engaged in the same or similar business — "and that rules out Hoskyns."

M Kamps, who owns 55 per cent of CGS, which is quoted on the Paris Bourse, also ruled out hostile bids.

He said CGS is interested in both large and medium-sized houses which are profitable, well-respected, share a business culture of "honesty, openness and loyalty" and come equipped with either strong management or management that can be easily replaced.

But CGS will take a "long, hard, critical look" at what is available to ensure that there are no *cadavres*, or skeletons, in the closet. Any British target must have audited ac-

Blue Circle in £93m Danish venture

By Our City Staff

BLUE Circle Industries is buying 50 per cent of Aalborg Portland Cement's cement business for 980 million Danish kroner (£93 million) cash. Aalborg Portland is Denmark's only cement maker.

The purchase includes Aalborg's related interests in aggregates, pulverized fuel ash and fuel trading, plus a 20 per cent shareholding in the Lehigh White Cement Co in the United States. But it does not include Aalborg Portland's interests in the companies Dansk Eternit Faerdigbeton Aalborg, Faxe Kalk, HKT and Spandbeton.

Aalborg will transfer its cement business to a new company in which Aalborg and Blue Circle will each hold 50 per cent.

The cement business had pre-tax profits of 80 million kroner in calendar 1989 and net assets of 893 million kroner. It sold 1.3 million tonnes of grey cement in Denmark in 1989.

Blue Circle said the purchase fits its strategy of extending its cement and related activities to the Continent.

It said the business is expected to increase sales in the Danish market this year and the joint venture has the opportunity "significantly to increase capacity utilization and profits in the export market for both grey and white cements."

Blue Circle shares advanced 8p to 218p.

Baris surges to £1.64m



Buoyant Robert Smith, right, and Bernard Atkinson of Baris, whose profits rose 137%

STRONG organic growth helped Baris Holdings to pre-tax profits of £1.64 million — a 137 per cent surge — in the year to end-February (Philip Pangalos writes).

Turnover at Baris, the fire protection and dry lining specialist that came to the USM last November, advanced by 109 per cent to £11.1 million. Earnings per share jumped by 136 per cent to 16.3p. There is a first and final dividend of 3.75p.

Mr Robert Smith, chairman, said prospects for the coming year were excellent. He said: "The areas we are working in are very buoyant, and we expect them to stay that way."

Mr Smith, who is co-founder and joint managing director with Mr Bernard Atkinson, added that the order book, which stood at about £10 million — compared with £2.5 million before — was strong, and the number and value of inquiries had never been higher.

The value of outstanding inquiries has increased from £29 million, at the time of the flotation, to £40 million.

Damages against Smith & Nephew may reach \$125m

From Philip Robinson, Los Angeles

DAMAGES against Smith & Nephew, the pharmaceutical group, could rise to almost \$125 million following a California court ruling.

The court found that the company's US offshoot committed fraud, acted in bad faith and attempted to misappropriate trade secrets without paying for them.

The court was considering last night whether to double a \$12.5 million portion of the damages already awarded against Smith & Nephew Richards and then add \$10 million in interest to the bill.

The decision is unlikely to be known for about a fortnight. A jury has already awarded \$102 million damages to Polteco, the private research company owned by Dr AE Zachariades, an American chemist who invented a compound for false joints.

Polteco began legal action against Smith & Nephew Richards on January 4, 1988, for taking his compound and using it without paying him in artificial knee and hip joints.

After a seven-week case, the jury found that Smith & Nephew Richards had fraudulently entered into a licence agreement with Polteco to keep the new technology away from competitors; that as one of America's leading orthopaedic product makers it had misappropriated Polteco's technology without paying for it; and had acted in bad faith by repudiating its obligations under a contract.

Smith & Nephew said it will appeal and that it does not use, and never has used, any of the Polteco technology, which gives 10 times more wear in artificial joints. No formal appeal has yet been lodged.

Mr David Henderson, of Brown & Bain, attorney for Polteco, said Smith & Nephew Richards had been using the Polteco compound since 1988. He claimed Smith & Nephew Richards' technicians deliberately found fault with it to avoid paying.

"Two independent laboratories gave evidence that the compound met the standards which Polteco and Smith & Nephew Richards had first set."

"They just wanted to keep that technology away from their competitors," said Mr Henderson.

Polteco has now licensed the compound to Zimmer, another orthopaedic products maker which will incorporate it in artificial joints in 1992.

Lawyers for the compound's inventor are to seek an injunction seeking to recall all Smith & Nephew Richards' products containing the compound which have not already been used.

It is unclear how the case will affect Smith & Nephew's American earnings. Mr Henderson said the company's 1989 results had singled out the performance of its surgical products group, saying the orthopaedic division — whose Genesis Knees and Opti-fix hips use the compound — rose 37 per cent.

Inchcape buys into US environment market

By Our City Staff

INCHCAPE, the international services and marketing group, is paying \$12 million for control of two leading environmental testing companies in Louisiana and Texas.

It is buying West-Paine, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, outright and 60 per cent of NDRC, which has operations in Dallas and Houston, with options to buy the balance in 1993 and 1995.

The two companies had a combined turnover of \$9 million in 1989. Describing the

acquisitions as "strategically very important investments," Sir George Turnbull, the chairman and chief executive of Inchcape, said the large and rapidly expanding environmental testing market offered significant opportunities to the group in North America.

Sir George added that Texas and Louisiana had become key states in the development of environmental testing because of their heavy industrialization and the increasing pressure from state environmental bodies.

SUN ALLIANCE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The First Annual General Meeting of Sun Alliance Group plc was held yesterday at the Head Office of the Company in Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

Mr. H. U. A. Lambert, the Chairman, said —

It is not the Group's practice to publish quarterly results, but I shall provide a brief outline of our estimated results to 31st March.

Market conditions in the U.K. continue to be highly competitive and the rate of growth in premium income has fallen for most personal and commercial lines.

Overseas results have also been affected by severe weather losses and strong competition.

We have already signalled that despite reinsurance protection, the aggregate losses in the U.K. from the hurricane on 25th January and subsequent heavy storms are estimated at £220m. These losses are £150m higher than we would normally expect from winter weather and have inevitably led to a substantial overall pre-tax loss in the quarter.

Sun Alliance Group plc

"We have continued to grow in our main business activities..."

Inchcape

PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION UP 19%
from £148m to £176m

Inchcape

EARNINGS PER SHARE UP 17%
from 24.1p to 28.3p

Inchcape

DIVIDEND PER SHARE UP 19%
from 9.25p to 11.0p

Inchcape

"We have maintained our programme of capital investment in our business streams, and the main thrust of that investment is to ensure that we are building a company that will continue to grow in the long term."

Inchcape

THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICES AND MARKETING GROUP

Comments by Sir George Turnbull, Chairman & Chief Executive. If you would like a copy of his full statement, contained in our 1989 Report and Accounts, please write to Diana Le Lievre, Inchcape plc, St. James's House, 23 King Street, London SW1Y 6QY.

Mrs Fields in licence agreement

MRS FIELDS, the US biscuit maker, has arranged a licence agreement giving La Petite Biscuiterie the right to sell Mrs Fields products and to manufacture most of its 104 stores in Mrs Fields' factories.

La Petite, owned by Conde and Rando, is a private company. Mrs Fields Holdings, which in turn owns 50 per cent of the public company, will pay royalties of 8 per cent on annual sales of Mrs Fields products in converted stores and 6.5 per cent in unconverted stores.

Mrs Fields has an option to buy LPB under an option agreement expiring in 1996. Shares in Mrs Fields closed up 17p at 30 1/2p.

Mrs Fields has also arranged a 40-year licence agreement giving Riverview Software the right to develop and market ROI, a store information management system used and owned by Mrs Fields.

Baggeridge falls

The house-building recession took its toll on Baggeridge Brick, the West Midlands brick manufacturer, with the group reporting pre-tax profits down from £4.15 million to £2.58 million in the six months to end-March on turnover down from £16.4 million to £15.9 million. Earnings per share fell from 6.91p to 4.25p, but the interim dividend is maintained at 0.75p.

Farmers ahead

Associated Farmers, the agricultural business which came to the Third Market last year, lifted pre-tax profits from £36,000 to £47,000 in the year to end-November. Turnover climbed from £339,000 to £437,000. Earnings per share rose from 1.55p to 1.61p. There was an extraordinary profit of £185,000. There is no dividend.

Film division up

The Rank Organisation's film and television services division made trading profits of £3.8 million in 1989, a near-50 per cent increase. Turnover was 72 per cent higher at £351 million.

EC delay poses threat 'to recovery in Hungary'

From Wolfgang Münch, Budapest

HUNGARY'S new Prime Minister, Mr József Antall, has warned that his country's economic recovery would be jeopardized if the European Community continued to drag its feet over Hungarian membership of the EC.

His comments are an implicit criticism of M Jacques Delors, the EC Commission President, who recently said that no new members were likely to join the Community before the end of the decade.

Mr Antall, who takes office shortly, said he hoped Hungary would become a full member of the EC by 1995, and an associate member shortly after 1992. He added that Hungary would fully support moves towards political union.

Speaking at a parliamentary conference on economic reform in Europe, he said: "Europe itself is at a stage where she has to re-think her policies, to widen her borders and to consider how to integrate political democracies which do not have the same homogeneous structure."

Mr Antall pledged to press ahead with a privatization programme that would aim to reduce the Hungarian state's share of property ownership from 90 per cent to about 25

per cent. Advisers have been recruited from Britain.

Hungary will continue to repay its \$20 billion debt. However, Mr Antall said economic reform, although necessary, was not enough to achieve the desired results. Hungary needed more economic assistance to achieve a fast transition to a free-market economy.

About 1,100 joint ventures with Western companies have been formed — 30 per cent from West Germany, 29 per cent from Austria, and only 6 per cent from Britain.

M. Michel Camdessus, director-general of the International Monetary Fund, said Western countries and institutions should open up their markets to Eastern European imports, facilitate the transfer of technology and help finance the modernization of Eastern Europe's infrastructure.

But he also urged Eastern European countries to adopt much tougher monetary measures. "It is not in the least irrelevant for central banks to be established, which are sufficiently independent to be able to enforce a monetary policy that will enable the market to function smoothly and be able to control the banking system," M Camdessus said.



Open markets plea: Michel Camdessus of the IMF

Leucadia makes 'final' 275p offer for Molins

By Colin Campbell

LEUCADIA has formally raised its takeover offer for Molins from 252p to 275p a share, and declared that the offer is "final" unless a competitive bidder appears.

The New York group had earlier sounded out institutional shareholders in the hope of securing indications that a 275p price would be acceptable, and yesterday said it had bought 1.63 million Molins shares in the market — equivalent to 5.4 per cent — at 275p.

Under takeover rules, Leucadia was obliged to make a similar offer to other shareholders.

Molins shares climbed 6p to 275p, and the company's board have told shareholders not to accept a "totally inadequate" offer.

Leucadia now has 40.1 per cent of Molins, and said its offer remains open until 1pm on May 30.

Leucadia added that Molins' accusations of "covert manoeuvring" are completely unfounded.

Building slump forces Diploma below £9m

By Philip Pangalos

PRE-TAX profits at DIPLOMA, the electronic components and building supplies group that gave warning of poor trading conditions at the end of last year, slipped from £9.8 million to £8.9 million in the six months to end-March despite a rise in turnover from £68.7 million to £72.3 million.

Earnings per share fell from 11.2p to 9.8p, although the interim dividend is maintained at 2.25p.

Mr Christopher Thomas, the chairman, said that despite

a fall in profitability, the results may be viewed as reasonably satisfactory. He said two of the three core activities, particularly building supplies, are operating under difficult conditions.

Mr Thomas said he is reasonably optimistic about the outcome for the remainder of the year. Mr Patrick Wellington at County NatWest is looking for pre-tax profits of £18.2 million (£19.5 million) for the full year. The shares rose 7p to 185p.

Shares in Japanese bank are suspended

TOKYO SHARES in the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan were suspended yesterday after its share price surged by 10 per cent before its announcement of a proposed 10-for-1 share split.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange suspended trading in the morning.

The share price jumped from ¥19,500 to ¥21,500 (£84.90) on Tuesday in an unusually high turnover of 116,900 shares, about six times the average daily volume of the previous two weeks.

The decision by the Tokyo Stock Exchange to suspend the bank's shares was taken at its own discretion, a bank official said.

The bank informed the TSE of the proposed share split shortly before trading began yesterday, the official said.

The decision to suspend came 45 minutes after trading opened and was later upheld after the bank's directors approved the proposal at a board meeting shortly before noon.

The share split, announced after the close of trading, is to take effect on August 1.

Under the plan, which has to be approved at a shareholders' meeting, the face value of the stock will be reduced from ¥500 to ¥50, giving shareholders 10 new shares for every old share.

The TSE would not comment on the reports of an investigation.

An official said: "We have not said whether we are investigating the matter or not. As far as we are concerned, the company has made an announcement."

An official at the finance ministry's securities bureau said it was aware of the case, but had not yet received any notification from the TSE seeking its assistance in investigating the matter.

Long-Term Credit Bank is the second largest of Japan's three long-term credit banks, with more than ¥55 billion in total assets.

Data fuel fears of US property crisis

From John Durie, New York

THE looming crisis in the US property sector has been underlined with the release of April figures showing the lowest level of new home starts since the 1982 recession.

The number of housing starts fell 5.8 per cent in April, after an 11.2 per cent fall in March and a 5.1 per cent decline in February.

The April figures work out at an annualized rate of 1.2 million homes being built this year, after 1.37 million last year and 1.5 million in 1988.

Combined with the average overcapacity of 20 per cent, the figures are expected to result in a cutback in bank lending to the housing sector.

Mr Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, and other bank regulators recently met US bank

chiefs to persuade them to maintain existing lending to avoid a credit crunch in the US.

However, there was better news on inflation, with the April figure showing a modest 0.2 per cent rise in the consumer prices index, bringing the year-on-year inflation rate down to 4.7 per cent, against a previous 5.3 per cent. For the first four months of this year, US inflation ran at an annualized rate of 6.8 per cent, well above Fed estimates of 4 to 4.5 per cent 1990 inflation.

The latter is a juggling act which Mr Greenspan is aiming to achieve this year, but expectations were that yesterday's Federal Open Market Committee meeting would leave the Federal Funds rate at about the 8.25 per cent level.

WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily change (%)	Yearly change (%)	Daily change (pts)	Yearly change (pts)
The World	736.2	0.0	-12.7	0.1	-8.1
(free)	140.8	0.0	-12.6	0.0	-8.2
EAPE	1297.9	-0.1	-16.7	0.0	-12.1
(free)	133.2	-0.1	-17.0	-0.2	-12.3
Europe	740.2	0.4	-2.7	0.2	-3.0
(free)	159.1	0.4	-2.7	0.1	-3.1
Nth America	512.7	0.2	-4.7	-0.3	-0.7
Norac	1540.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4
(free)	243.5	-0.2	3.5	-0.6	3.9
Pacific	2891.2	-0.5	-24.8	-0.2	-17.4
Far East	4343.4	-0.5	-24.8	-0.2	-17.1
Australia	296.0	-0.8	-14.8	-0.9	-8.4
Austria	1880.0	-0.3	26.5	0.7	26.1
Belgium	921.9	0.6	-6.4	0.0	-5.8
Canada	901.4	-0.4	-16.5	-1.3	-11.8
Denmark	1310.9	0.4	-0.5	0.0	-1.0
Finland	97.1	0.3	-15.8	0.0	-15.8
(free)	140.4	-0.2	-5.8	-0.5	-5.6
France	826.9	0.4	2.3	0.0	2.1
Germany	941.2	0.4	2.6	0.1	3.8
Hong Kong	2241.0	-0.2	1.0	-0.7	4.9
Italy	389.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.5
Japan	4581.5	-0.5	-25.7	-0.1	-16.3
Netherlands	893.3	0.7	-5.5	0.3	-4.8
New Zealand	85.5	-0.4	-17.0	-1.1	-10.5
Norway	1585.8	0.0	18.1	-0.3	19.4
(free)	275.8	-0.1	18.1	-0.4	19.3
Sing/Malay	1923.0	-0.5	-3.8	-0.7	-2.1
Spain	224.7	0.5	-3.1	0.1	-7.0
Sweden	1703.5	-0.8	-2.9	-1.1	-1.9
(free)	248.7	-0.8	-1.5	-1.2	2.5
Switzerland	853.6	0.2	2.1	0.3	-3.4
(free)	141.6	0.2	1.5	0.2	-4.0
UK	658.6	0.5	-8.7	0.5	-8.7
USA	455.4	0.3	-3.7	-0.2	-0.2

(pts) Local currency. Sources: Morgan Stanley Capital International.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES	
ABN Leisure (125p)	115 +2
ADG Group (14p)	17
Abnott New Euro (100p)	97 +2
Amercoeur NYP	12
Argo Plc	195 +2
Beta Global Energy (100p)	81 +1
Boylan Hodge	22 +1
Buckingham NW	82 -1
Cash May NW (55p)	56
Castle Caim (50p)	56
Courtesy Textiles	259 -2
Delata Gp NW	41 -1
Dartmoor Inv Tst (100p)	56 +1
F&C German	124
First Ireland (100p)	50 +1
Flaming Euro IT	97 +1
French Prop Tst	63
German IT	91
Henderson Highland (100p)	133
Invergoron	58 +1
Malaysia Capital	116 -1
Nova Carle Euro (100p)	133 +1
Midland Radio	105 +2
Novatel (100p)	203
Nth Investors	106
OS Hodge (100p)	98
Slam Select (100p)	148 +3
Torrey & Carlisle (155p)	10
Venturi Inv Tst	61
Whitshire Brew (70p)	61
See main listing for Water shares	
RIGHTS ISSUES	
ASB Barnett NYP	40
Ad Irish NYP	1
Amercoeur NYP	11 -2
Clinton Cards NYP	12 -2
Harrison NYP	3 -3
Jupiler NYP	10
Mid & Scot NYP	3 -3
PWS Hodge NYP	38 -2
Parbes NYP	

(Pence price in brackets).

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LONDON & ASSOCIATED INVESTMENT TRUST PLC
Year to 31 December 1989
Highlights from Annual Review of Chairman, Michael Heller

- Shareholders' funds have increased to £21 million. The prime objective in the management of the Group is to achieve capital growth.
- Net asset value per share 50.6p (37.1p)
- Pre-tax profits have increased to £841,000 — as before there are no property dealing profits and all interest charges have been written off to Profit & Loss Account — all borrowings are very long term at fixed rates of interest
- Current annual rental income from the shop portfolio is approaching £3 million — the Group has more than 350 shops, 70% of which are freehold and the balance long leasehold
- Dividend increased by 15%
- Bisichi Mining PLC (38% owned associate) shareholders' funds are now in excess of £5 million — has increased its direct gold mining investments in South Africa and now owns 40% of South Murchison Consolidated Mines Ltd, which is listed on the South African Stock Exchange — also participates in direct gold mining in Western Australia and Utah (USA)

If you would like a copy of the 1989 Accounts for London & Associated Investment Trust PLC and Bisichi Mining PLC which will shortly be circulated to shareholders, please write to:

LONDON & ASSOCIATED INVESTMENT TRUST PLC
The Company Secretary (ref: TT)
London & Associated Investment Trust PLC
and/or Bisichi Mining PLC
30-34 New Bridge Street
London EC4V 6LT

NESTLÉ S.A.
Notice to shareholders and holders of participation certificates
Nestlé S.A., Cham and Vevey (Switzerland)
Withdrawal of the proposed capital increase

The proposals of the Board of Directors concerning items 5 and 6 of the agenda of the General Meeting of May 31, 1990, stated that the capital increase proposed under item 5 of the agenda was subject to the stock market conditions being favourable.

This capital increase from Fr. 346 500 000.— to Fr. 364 875 000.—, by means of a rights issue with a ratio of one new registered share for every twenty existing shares or one hundred participation certificates, respectively, was destined to further improve the financial structure of the company and to meet possible future needs.

In the meantime, the stock market situation has deteriorated to a point where this capital increase is no longer justified. The Board therefore deems it appropriate to withdraw its proposal regarding the capital increase and has modified the agenda for the General Meeting of May 31, 1990, accordingly: item 5 (capital increase) and the amendment of article 5 of the articles of association under item 6 of the agenda are being deleted.

Cham and Vevey, May 7, 1990
The Board of Directors

Pre-tax loss £25.6m due to exceptional storms

- ★ The two major storms affecting the United Kingdom and Continental Europe cost £55m and gave rise to a pre-tax loss of £25.6m (1989 profit £45.1m).
- ★ Good growth in life profits to £26.0m (1989 £21.1m).
- ★ Non-life markets remain competitive.
- ★ Shareholders' funds £1,572m with net assets per share of 368p.

HIGHLIGHTS		
	3 months 1990 Unaudited	3 months 1989 Unaudited
Total premium income	£1,050.9m	£901.8m
Operating result before taxation	(£25.6m)	£45.1m
Operating result after taxation	(£20.0m)	£25.9m
Earnings per share	(4.7p)	6.1p



Commercial Union Assurance Company plc

السؤال الأول



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A Visa card for which there is no fee.
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Warwickshire CV37 0TU. I am over 18. I am/am not a Girobank
Current Account Customer. 1/11/C

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Title _____ Initials _____
(DELETE AS APPROPRIATE)

Surname _____ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Address _____

Postcode _____ Phone/STD _____

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WALL STREET

Modest gain for Dow

New York THE Dow Jones industrial average was up by 2 points at 2,824.45 in early trading. Share prices were slightly firmer after a soft opening.

Analysts said investors were reacting to a modest rise of 0.2 per cent in consumer prices in April, believing that this and

other recent indicators show weakness in the economy and hold out the possibility of lower interest rates.

But one analyst said that the consumer prices were generally in line with forecasts and he expected consolidation of recent gains to continue and selling to develop. (Reuters)

May 16 1990	May 15 1990	May 14 1990	May 13 1990	May 12 1990
Alcoa	70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Aluminum	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Amgen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2

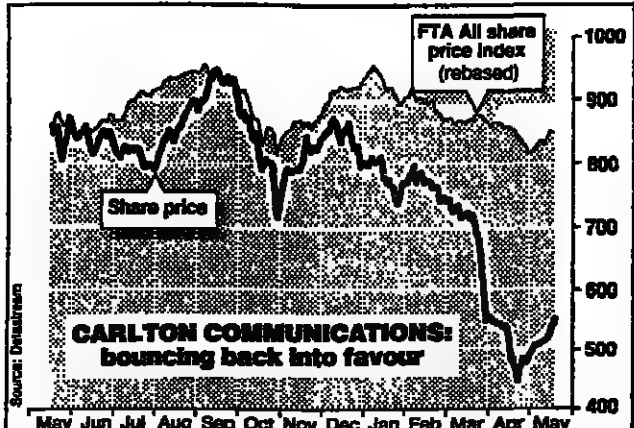
STOCK MARKET

Hint of further takeovers by Hanson boosts shares

By Matthew Bond

WITH market-makers still believed to be short of stock, the mere suggestion that Lord Hanson could soon return to the acquisition trail was more than enough to send share prices moving swiftly ahead.

Quite where the cash-rich Lord Hanson might alight was unclear. But one name back in the frame was the Blue Circle cement group which has been linked on and off with Hanson for two years.



But Blue Circle, struggling off such talk, yesterday announced that it had spent £93 million buying 50 per cent of Anglo Portland, the Danish cement group, its first European acquisition. Despite talk that the deal was a touch on the expensive side, Blue Circle shares rose 8p to 218p.

While the £17 billion that Hanson could spend was underpinning the entire London market, the name of Blue Circle refused to go away. Hanson already has considerable interests in the British building materials industry, owning both London Brick and the ARC aggregates group, the latter coming as part of Consolidated Goldfields last year. Blue Circle might fit in with them well.

The price that Blue Circle was paying for its Danish acquisition started a strong rally in RMC, a fellow cement group.

RMC's network of European businesses, particularly its West German interests, has long been highly regarded, but are perhaps in need of revaluation in the light of the Blue Circle buy. RMC rose 13p to 635p.

When the American con-

being made for the company. The shares closed at 575p - up 150p.

The healthcare sector saw busy trading. Glaxo tumbled 30p to 783p as figures from Astra, the Swedish drug company, showed that Losec, its anti-ulcer drug which is a rival to Glaxo's Zantac, was making considerable in-roads into the European market.

Grand Metropolitan slipped 13p to 274p despite the company announcing interim pre-tax profits up 36 per cent to £409 million. GrandMet is the latest stock to be hit by the mad cow disease scare, which could reduce demand for its Burger King beefburgers.

The news that National Westminster Bank was in talks to buy the European de Banque subsidiary of Credit Commercial de France saw the shares 5p higher at 327p. Bank of Ireland improved 7p to 239p ahead of today's results.

Also moving higher was the company that sold Cosworth to Vickers, Carlin Communications. Mr Michael Green's media facilities group. A buy circular from BZW says the company could report interim pre-tax profits of £62 million next Monday, an increase of 48 per cent. BZW believes the fall in the price has been overdue. Carlin rose 17p to 547p.

COMPANY BRIEFS

DUNEDIN WORLDWIDE
Pre-tax: £2.0m (21.0m)
EPS: 4.30p (2.05p)
Div: 2.4p (2p)

LONDON & ASSOCIATED
Pre-tax: £0.84m (20.7m)
EPS: 1.30p (1.17p)
Div: 0.14p, mkg 0.46p

GOVETT AMERICAN
Pre-tax: \$11.1m (\$9.91m)
EPS: 20.36c (18.18c)
Div: 10.17c, mkg 20.35c

CITY OF OXFORD (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1.31m (20.71m)
EPS: 4.25p (2.60p)
Div: 1.1875p, mkg 4p

FLEMING HIGH INCOME
Pre-tax: £2.11m
EPS: 6.25p
Div: 1.35p, mkg 5.25p

ASTRA (quartely)
Pre-tax: SK£522m
EPS: SK£2.90 (SK£2.30)
Div: N/A

BISCH MINE (Fin)
Pre-tax: £1.17m (20.13m)
EPS: 1.18p (0.57p)
Div: 0.58p (0.51p)

Interim results. Not asset value per share fell 20c to 587.7p in the six months. Gross income climbed to £3.47m (22.13m).

Final results. Last year's total dividend was 0.40p. The net asset value per share stood at \$1.86 (\$1.87), or £1.18 (£1.11).

Last year's total dividend was 3.18p. The net asset value slipped to 47.8p (52.97p). Special dividend of 0.5p per share income.

These final results are for the period to end-April. The net asset value per share was 85.3p. Gross revenue reached £2.44m.

Results are for the January to March period. Last year's pre-tax earnings were SK£471m. Sales increased by 21 per cent to SK£2.16m.

Gross income rose to £0.55m (20.33m). The board looks forward to 1990-91 with confidence.

ALPHA STOCKS

Vol	Vol	Vol	Vol	Vol	Vol		
ADT	3,063	CU	821	Lloyds	4,080	Sears	8,423
Admiral	2,059	Coors	2,461	Lloyds	4,080	Sedgwick	1,309
Admiral	2,059	Coors	2,461	Lloyds	4,080	Sedgwick	1,309
Admiral	2,059	Coors	2,461	Lloyds	4,080	Sedgwick	1,309
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Admiral	2,059	Coors	2,461	Lloyds	4,080	Sedgwick	1,309
Admiral	2,0						

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4
ADT	250	27	75	85	2	4

Court of Appeal

Minister entitled to reach decision

Regina v Secretary of State for Education and Science, Ex parte Inner London Education Authority and Another
Before Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Justice Taylor and Lord Justice Staughton
[Judgment May 16]

The Secretary of State for Education and Science was entitled to reach a conclusion that there was no obligation upon school governors to make any payment when determining a financial agreement upon a notice of discontinuance served by the governors to convert a voluntary controlled school into a city technical college and no unfairness had been shown in the consultation process.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing the appeal of the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham against the decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Mann and Mr Justice Brooke) (*The Times* March 6) of their application for judicial review of the decision of the Secretary of State for Education and Science granting leave to the governors of the Hammersmith and Fulham Schools at Hammersmith to serve notice discontinuing the schools as voluntary controlled schools and to become a city technology college and declining to impose any requirements on the governors to repay any sums in respect to the expenses of the school, which had incurred in improving the schools.

Mr Roger Henderson, QC and Mr John Whitaker for ILEA and Lewisham; Mr Roger Taylor for the Secretary of State; Mr David Fannick for the governors.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
said that the proceedings related to a proposal to convert the two

(boys and girls) Hammersmith and Fulham Schools from their present status as voluntary controlled schools, wholly maintained by the local education authority, into city technical colleges (CTCs).

Under section 14 of the Education Act 1944, as amended by the Education Act 1946 and the Education Act 1980, the school governors had to give two years' notice of discontinuance of the schools as voluntary controlled schools. If, as in the present case, the local education authority had expended money on capital works, the Secretary of State had to give leave for the service of such notice.

The second requirement to convert the schools into CTCs was imposed by section 105 of the Education Act 1980, which required a funding agreement to be made between the Secretary of State and a person (in the present case the Hammersmith and Fulham School Governors) who undertook to establish and maintain the college.

The Hammersmith and Fulham School Governors conducted widespread consultation and overall the majority of parents at the two schools were in favour of conversion into CTCs. Both ILEA and Lewisham opposed the proposal because strong evidence was shown that the school would transfer control of local schools from the local authority to central government.

On July 17, 1989 the governors applied to the Secretary of State for leave to serve notice of discontinuance under section 14 of the 1944 Act, as amended, and that was granted on August 30, 1989.

The Secretary of State concluded that it would not be appropriate to require any payment to be made by the governing body.

It was contended by ILEA that the decision to give leave to

discontinue was flawed because a number of points were not agreed in principle between the Secretary of State and the Hammersmith and Fulham School Governors, in particular there was no agreement as to whether there should be one or two CTCs.

There was no reason why there had to be a separate funding agreement for each CTC. There was nothing in section 105 of the 1980 Act which excluded the general rule which permitted the singular to be read as including the plural and there was therefore no reason why a funding agreement should not be made with one promoter to establish and maintain two or more CTCs.

ILEA and Lewisham contended that the Secretary of State, in making his decision whether to require reimbursement to the local education authorities of the capital expenditure on the schools, was not entitled to have regard, as he did, to the future educational use of the premises by CTCs.

There was nothing in section 105 of the 1980 Act, as amended, which required only financial matters (as opposed to future educational needs) to be taken into account. The Secretary of State was required to do what was just as between the public and the present and future educational facilities on the one hand and the moral obligation to the person at whose expense the premises had been provided on the other.

That was exactly what the Secretary of State had done in the present case and he was therefore entitled, on the true construction of section 14(1) to reach the conclusion as to any financial obligation that he did reach.

ILEA and Lewisham, contended that the Secretary of State had failed to consult them adequately because they had not been alerted to the grounds on

Court of Appeal

Timetable for skeleton arguments

Practice Direction (Court of Appeal: Timetable for skeleton arguments)
According to a request from representatives of the Bar the Court of Appeal would reduce the time limit for lodging skeleton arguments from four weeks to 14 days in the case of appeals and full-court applications which were given fixtures.

The new timetable, taking effect from June 1, 1990, had to be adhered to by the Civil Appeals Office.

Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, sitting in the Court of Appeal on May 16 with Lord Justice Taylor and Lord Justice Staughton, issued the following Practice Direction (*Court of Appeal: Presentation of Arguments*) (*The Times* March 11, 1989; [1989] 1 WLR 281).

1 Timetable for skeleton arguments
From June 1, 1990, paragraphs 6 and 7 of the first paragraph of paragraph 11 of the 1989 Practice Direction would cease to have effect and from that date the following arrangements would be substituted:

2 Subject to any special directions given in any individual case and to the proviso in paragraph 3 below, the time limit for lodging skeleton arguments would be 14 days: in cases which had fixed dates it would be 14 days prior to the hearing date (see paragraph 4 below) and in Short Warned List cases it would be 14 days after notification to the parties' solicitors that the case had been assigned to that list (see paragraph 5 below). The final deadline for lodging skeleton arguments would be 4pm on the fourteenth day.

3 In any case where the 14-day time limit would expire on a Bank Holiday or other day when the Civil Appeals Office was closed, the skeleton arguments would be lodged with the Civil Appeals Office on the working day preceding the fourteenth day.

4 Appeals with fixed dates
In the case of all appeals and full-court applications which were given fixed dates, four copies of counsel's skeleton argument had to be lodged with the Civil Appeals Office not later than 14 days prior to the date on which the hearing was due to commence. A copy of the skeleton argument had also to be sent to the opposing counsel on or before the date on which the skeleton argument was lodged with the Civil Appeals Office.

5 Short Warned List cases
In cases assigned to the Short Warned List the time limit for lodging skeleton arguments would also be 14 days, but it would not be calculated by reference to any hearing date or "on-call" date; instead the 14-day time limit would run from the date on which the parties' solicitors were notified by letter from the Civil Appeals Office that the case had been assigned to the Short Warned List.

It would be the duty of the solicitors to all parties (whether appellants or respondents) on receipt of that letter to inform

their respective counsel forthwith of the date on which the case had been assigned to the Short Warned List, and of the date on which the skeleton arguments were required.

Each counsel had then to ensure that four copies of his/her skeleton argument were lodged with the Civil Appeals Office by the 14-day deadline. A copy of the skeleton argument had also to be sent to the opposing counsel on or before the date on which it was lodged with the Civil Appeals Office.

Applications for an extension of time for lodging skeleton arguments
Any application for an extension of time for lodging skeleton arguments had to be made by counsel before the time limit expired. Any such application had to be made if possible by letter or fax, but it could be made by telephoning the registrar, if there was no time to send a letter or fax.

An application for an extension had to be made by counsel personally (not by his/her clerk or instructing solicitor). The request for an extension had to specify why it had not been made before the time limit expired. Any such application had to be made if possible by letter or fax, but it could be made by telephoning the registrar, if there was no time to send a letter or fax.

In view of the fact that the system whereby the court processed cases on the basis, and with the assistance, of skeleton arguments would not work unless the revised 14-day time limit was strictly adhered to, it would only be in exceptional cases that an extension could be granted.

7 Failure to lodge skeleton arguments in time
If any counsel's skeleton argument had not been received in the Civil Appeals Office by 4pm on the date on which the 14-day time limit (or any time limit set by the registrar) expired, the appeal or application would be listed in *The Daily Case List* before the Master of the Rolls' Court on the Wednesday following the date on which time expired. (If that Wednesday fell in a vacation, then the case concerned would be listed on the next Wednesday on which the court was sitting, or on such other day as the Civil Appeals Office might direct.)

(b) In cases where the last day

Land 'required' for compulsory purchase

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another, Ex parte Sharkey and Others
Before Mr Justice Roch
[Judgment May 11]

Land was "required" by a local planning authority for a purpose which it was necessary to achieve in the interests of proper planning and could therefore be compulsorily purchased under section 112(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 when it was needed for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Mr Justice Roch so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by Leonard Sharkey, David Alan Subbings and Charles Fitzgerald for judicial review of the decision of the Secretary of State for the Environment to grant a compulsory purchase order under section 112(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 when it was needed for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Mr Justice Roch so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by Leonard Sharkey, David Alan Subbings and Charles Fitzgerald for judicial review of the decision of the Secretary of State for the Environment to grant a compulsory purchase order under section 112(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 when it was needed for the accomplishment of that purpose.

It meant that the acquiring authority and the Secretary of State considered that it was desirable to acquire the land the secure development of the area as a whole.

In the second case, *R v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Leicester*

Mr Harry Sales for the applicants; Mr Michael Kent for the Secretary of State; Mr Geoffrey Stephenson for the local authority.

MR JUSTICE ROCH said that he was referred to two authorities concerning compulsory purchase orders under section 112(1)(a).

The first was *Company Developments (Property) Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment* ([1978] 1 All ER 107) where Sir Douglas Frank, QC, accepted the submission that the word "required" in a compulsory purchase situation did not mean "essential".

It meant that the acquiring authority and the Secretary of State considered that it was desirable to acquire the land the secure development of the area as a whole.

In the second case, *R v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Leicester*

which he decided not to make any order for the resumption of possession of the land.

Although by sending to ILEA and Lewisham copies of a letter to the chairman of the governors stating that it was essential that the Secretary of State had before him the views of all concerned, the Secretary of State had not satisfied that proper steps had been taken to invite the local authorities to present their views.

ILEA and Lewisham did in fact make representations, although none of them was directed to the specific point of counter-availing financial benefits flowing from the closure of the existing voluntary controlled schools.

The failure to give a proper opportunity for consultation was not by itself a ground for quashing a decision.

The question was whether unfairness resulted from the fact that the views of ILEA and Lewisham had not been specifically sought nor had they been alerted to the importance which the Secretary of State attached to the financial benefits which would accrue to Lewisham by reason of Lewisham being relieved of the expenditure necessary to educate those people from their area who would in future be educated at the CTCs at the expense of central government.

It had not been shown that, even if a proper invitation to make representations had been made, any additional relevant information would have been placed before the Secretary of State which could have affected his decision. It followed therefore that it had not been shown that the consultation process as a whole had resulted in any unfairness.

Lord Justice Taylor and Lord Justice Staughton agreed.

Solicitors: Mr A. M. Ennals, Southwark; Mr Robert A. Joy, Lewisham; Treasury Solicitor, Freshfields.

Before justices retire

D. Ackerman & Sons Ltd v North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council
Justices should remember that before retiring to consider their verdicts they should provide legal representatives of the parties with a full opportunity to address the court, especially on matters of construction of statutes or regulations.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Potts) so stated on May 10 in allowing an appeal by way of case stated by D. Ackerman & Sons Ltd against its conviction by North

Shields Justices on three offences of supplying a toy which did not comply with regulations of the Toys (Safety) Regulations (SI 1974 No 1367).

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, agreeing with a judgment of Mr Justice Potts, said that the case was also a reminder to justices' clerks that they should not, in advising justices, refer them to authorities without taking the precaution of bringing those authorities to the attention of the legal representatives of the parties in open court and thus giving them an opportunity to address the court.

Late profit-taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began May 14. Dealings end May 25. Contango day May 29. Settlement day June 4.
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 32).

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stand. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Polly Peck (a)	Food	
2	Kluge & Son	Bank/Discount	
3	Wentworth	Property	
4	Wentworth	Property	
5	Wentworth	Property	
6	Wentworth	Property	
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41	Wentworth	Property	
42	Wentworth	Property	
43	Wentworth	Property	
44	Wentworth	Property	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

The £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was won yesterday by Mr. George Wood, of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire.

BRITISH FUNDS

1989	High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%
1	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
2	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
3	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
4	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
5	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
6	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
7	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
8	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
9	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
10	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
11	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
12	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
13	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
14	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
15	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
16	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
17	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
18	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
19	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
20	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
21	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
22	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
23	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
24	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
25	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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31	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
32	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
33	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
34	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
35	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
36	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
37	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
38	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
39	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
40	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
41	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
42	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
43	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
44	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1989	High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%
1	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
2	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
3	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
4	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
5	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
6	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
7	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
8	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
9	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
10	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
11	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
12	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
13	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
14	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
15	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
16	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
17	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
18	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
19	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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31	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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36	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
37	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
38	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
39	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
40	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
41	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
42	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
43	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
44	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1989	High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%
1	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
2	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
3	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
4	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
5	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
6	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
7	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
8	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
9	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
10	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
11	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
12	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
13	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
14	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
15	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
16	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
17	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
18	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
19	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
20	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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26	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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28	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
29	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
30	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
31	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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36	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
37	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
38	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
39	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
40	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
41	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
42	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
43	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
44	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1989	High	Low	Share	Price	Change	%
1	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
2	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
3	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
4	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
5	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
6	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
7	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
8	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
9	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
10	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
11	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
12	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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14	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
15	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
16	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
17	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
18	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
19	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
20	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
21	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
22	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
23	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
24	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
25	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
26	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
27	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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33	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
34	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
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36	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
37	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
38	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
39	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
40	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
41	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
42	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
43	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0
44	100	98	100	98	-2	-2.0

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52%	50%	Comcast	27%	26%	-
32%	29%	Comcast	3%	26%	-
32%	29%	Veri Li	33%	31%	-

INDEX-LINKED

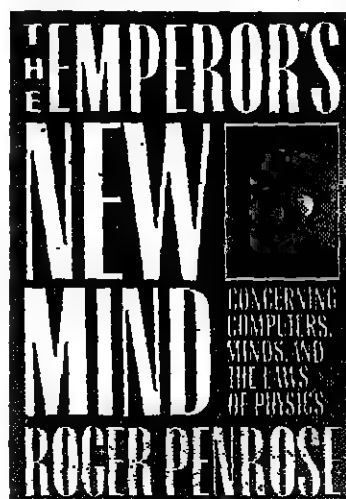
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● SCIENCE: WORLD GROWTH
● TECHNOLOGY: PLASTIC PROJECT

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

*The Emperor's
New Mind* by
Professor Roger
Penrose yesterday
won the Science
Book Prize.
Pearce Wright
reports on his
reactionary thesis
on human minds

Professor Roger Penrose and Dr Arno Allan Penzias share the same page for their entries in *Who's Who 1990*. They have other distinctions in common. When exploring the Milky Way in 1964 with a radio telescope at the AT&T Bell Telephone Laboratories, in New Jersey, Dr Penzias and colleague Robert Wilson detected a persistent radio "noise" coming from any direction to which they pointed their microwave radio receiver.



Their discovery of the background microwave radiation of the universe or "the cosmic whisper" as it is also known, which won them a Nobel prize, is still the most compelling evidence to support the theory of the Big Bang creation of the universe.

The finding confirmed earlier predictions that, if the Big Bang theory was to hold good, a gigantic flash of radiation would have been released to permeate the expanding universe and a tell-tale relic of the event should still exist.

At Oxford, as holder of the prestigious post of Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics, Roger Penrose is one of the leading scholars at the frontier of astrophysics and mathematics, identifying and assembling other major pieces of the jigsaw of the universe in the shapes of black holes, quasars, pulsars and superstrings.

Professor Penrose has revealed many of the properties of black

holes, which occur when large stars collapse and reach a density such that even light cannot escape from their interior; it remains trapped by a huge gravitational force.

When the light becomes trapped, the scientists call the condition the "event horizon".

Professor Penrose—who collaborated on studies of black holes and gravitation with Stephen Hawking, Cambridge mathematician and author of the best-seller *A Brief History of Time*—has suggested that the event horizon stops scientists "peering" into the centre of a black hole. Scientists are also prevented from seeing a version of the ultimate catastrophe, the re-collapse, or end, of the universe.

Dr Penzias and Professor Penrose, even with their respective, clear ideas of the origin and the destiny of the universe, albeit described in mathematical terms as the ultimate space-time singularity, believe there are unsolved mysteries to the basic laws of physics that are deeper than their colleagues will concede.

When I interviewed Dr Penzias last year he had no hesitation in citing the biblical text on divine Creation in stating there was nothing before the Big Bang.

Conversely, Professor Penrose takes no account of religion or other form of metaphysics in his examination of the miracle of consciousness that forms the

centre-piece for his award-winning book, *The Emperor's New Mind*.

Indeed, his proposition is that an understanding of mind is inextricably bound up with understanding problems in modern physics. Moreover, he throws down the gauntlet to his contemporaries in a wide-ranging examination of the big mysteries of science and philosophy.

He opens the discussion by challenging a cherished belief among scientists that, given time, they will eventually create a machine capable of thinking and feeling like a human.

His thesis is a major assault on the evangelists for "strong AI" (artificial intelligence).

Professor Penrose's offensive rests on the argument that he finds many areas of science wanting and that new, deeper laws of physics are needed before the question of the mind can be tackled.

Yet his attack on the disciples of AI might seem more appropriate to have come from the psychologists and psychoanalysts probing the nature of consciousness, or the neurobiologists who confront daily the mystifying questions of how the interconnections of the brain work.

Professor Penrose says the book was inspired by the conviction that we shall not understand how our brains work until we have a better understanding of physics.

Recent advances in computer technology has lent new impetus,

even urgency, to the issue, according to Professor Penrose, who believes the question touches upon deep issues of philosophy.

"What does it mean to think or to feel? What is a mind? Do minds really exist?" Assuming they do, he asks: "To what extent are minds functionally dependent upon the physical structures with which they are associated? Might

'What does it mean to think or to feel? What is a mind? Do minds really exist? Are minds subject to the laws of physics? To what extent are minds functionally dependent upon physical structures?'

minds be able to exist quite independently of such structures? Or are they simply the functions of physical structure?"

Finally, Professor Penrose inquires: "Why, in any case, is it necessary that the relevant structures be biological in nature (ie. brains), or might minds equally well be associated with pieces of electronic equipment? Are minds

subject to the laws of physics? What indeed are the laws of physics?"

Since his own research has benefited from the enormous increase in computer power, Professor Penrose seems an unlikely reactionary in the revolutionary world of computer science.

He is also well known for an ability to bring seemingly abstruse mathematical ideas into the arena of practical consumerism.

He rejects the idea that the sum of human knowledge can be reduced to a set of systematic rules that computer scientists know as algorithms and which they believe could be programmed into computers to mimic the human ability to think.

While Professor Penrose recognizes the extraordinary advances in programming machines to work as robots, and to be taught to outplay a chess grandmaster, he insists human thinking, with its ability for insight and flashes of inspiration, contains elements that are eminently "knowable" in the area of work by mathematicians but not "computable".

Few of his contemporaries would dispute that great gaps exist in our knowledge of physics generally. Yet it is those deficiencies that sustain Professor Penrose's argument that considerations of black holes and Big Bang have a direct bearing on the issues of understanding the mind and consciousness.

Scientific ideas reflect and mould the attitudes and needs of their time. *The Emperor's New Mind* is an account of a dazzling journey that has shaped today's received wisdoms, involving, among others, Maxwell, Galileo, Newton, Einstein, Planck, Dirac, Heisenberg and Schrödinger.

As Professor Penrose traces their travels, it becomes apparent in one sense that there is no final and absolute position embodied in scientific laws.

Laws of science are not so much proved, though they can be firmly disproved; rather, they are survivors forming an accepted body of knowledge that stands up to the present state of experiment and theory.

New philosophies which revolutionized and established the current concepts of biology, medicine, chemistry, geology, technology, physics and mathematics flowed from fundamental discoveries at the start of the century: X-rays, radioactivity, subatomic particles, relativity and quantum theory among them.

Yet Professor Penrose asserts modern science cannot provide a coherent explanation of the natural world. The twin icons of 20th century physics, quantum theory and general relativity, are incompatible.

He says: "We know that at the sub-microscopic level of things the quantum laws hold sway; but at the level of cricket balls, it is

classical physics. Somewhere in between we need to understand how the quantum world merges with the classical physics of the world we see and feel."

More important, Professor Penrose believes, "we shall need this new law if we are ever to understand minds."

"It will require some radical, different ideas about space and time," he says. "Most of the effort in physics has been in pursuit of the very small, building larger and larger particle accelerators to achieve the higher energies. It has been unfashionable to look at quantum theory. But this is a huge area and we are due for a revolution."

He speculates that the way forward lies in the creation of a new theory of "quantum gravity", which he believes might shed light on the phenomenon of human consciousness and thus help explain the operation of our minds.

But in the end, his argument, which depends on a challenge to strong AI, begs the question: if we don't understand the phenomenon of consciousness, how can we be sure it cannot be enjoyed by a machine?

● *The Emperor's New Mind* (Oxford University Press £20). The Science Book Prize was established in 1986 by the Science Museum and the Committee for the Public Understanding of Science, formed by the Royal Society, the Royal Institution and the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The serpent link with man

A new study which has resulted in the reclassification of a fossil found in Texas in 1908 could give the missing links between reptiles and mammals

The four-inch-long skull of a fossil reptile that was first described in 1908 could represent a missing link in the line to mammals, including man.

The skull is the only known specimen of an animal called *Tetraceratops insignis*, and has languished in the American Museum of Natural History in New York since its discovery.

For more than 80 years, *Tetraceratops* has been classified as a pelycosaur, one of a group of primitive and very ancient reptiles that also included the familiar Dimetrodon, a fierce predator with a "sail" on its back, supported by grotesquely extended vertebral spines.

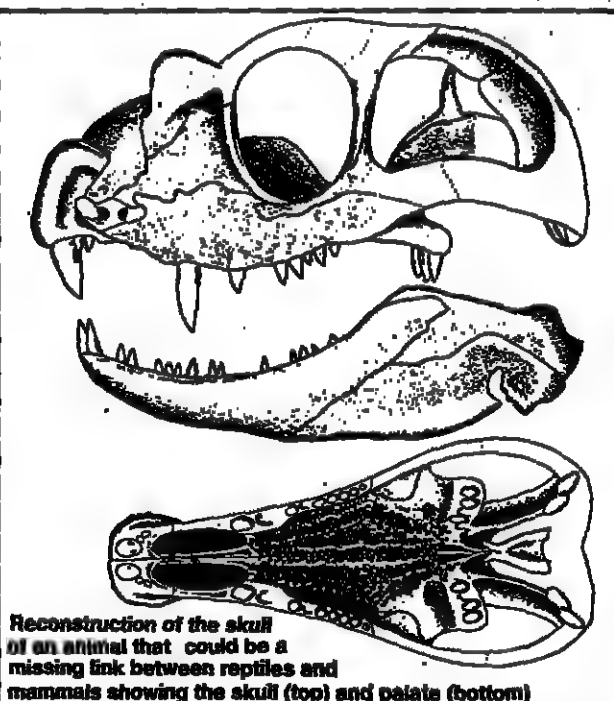
But a new study in today's *Nature* magazine by graduate student Michel Laurin and Professor Robert R. Reisz, of the University of Toronto, in Ontario, shows that *Tetraceratops* is not a pelycosaur; it is better seen as a therapsid, one of a more advanced class of extinct reptile thought to be directly ancestral to mammals.

The pelycosaurs evolved and diversified not long after reptiles appeared. The fossil of "Lizzie", the earliest-known reptile, on display at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, until May 27, was alive about 340 million years ago.

Pelycosaurs appeared not long after this and, for a while, were the most significant predators. But their reign was brief: they were extinct after just 50 million years.

Many researchers have connected the pelycosaurs with therapsids. These emerged at about the same time as the pelycosaurs became extinct and, according to most current thinking, therapsids evolved from primitive pelycosaur ancestors, and mammals evolved, in turn, from the therapsids. However, the gap between pelycosaurs and therapsids has been large. Therapsids were relatively advanced creatures with features—such as differentiated teeth—that clearly link them with mammals.

The other problem is both geographical and historical, says Dr Alec Panchen, reader



in Vertebrate Palaeontology at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Nearly all known therapsids come from Africa and Eurasia: the first ones to be discovered were soon recognized as having something to do with the ancestry of mammals. The pelycosaur heathland, however, is in the Red Beds of Texas.

Pelycosaurs were seen, quite simply, as reptiles. Because of the geographical separation, therapsid workers and pelycosaur workers rarely met, and tended to think along different lines.

The connection came only when anatomists realized that the disposition of the cheek bones is, to some extent, similar in both groups. But the lack of a fossil-form intermediate between the two—a "big puzzle"—has been "a big puzzle", says Professor Reisz. So when *Tetraceratops* was discovered in the Texan rocks that had already yielded Dimetrodon and its relatives, it was classified as a pelycosaur—nobody thought to compare it with therapsids.

The concept of a therapsid in North America was "totally alien", says Professor Reisz, and in 1908 there were no tools adequate to work on it. Mr Laurin has spent a year chipping away the rock with modern dental drills, reveal-

ing parts of the skull that had never before been seen. These show that *Tetraceratops*, although it has some archaic pelycosaur features, has about it a distinct air of therapsidness.

This enigmatic fossil could be the missing link between the earliest reptiles and man. Not that the question has been solved—far from it. However, some palaeontologists think that to arrange fossils in sequences of ancestor and descendant is philosophically suspect.

To do so, they say, prejudices the researcher against any other ideas about evolutionary change and ancestry. Brian Gardiner, professor of Vertebrate Palaeontology at King's College, London, sees the transition from reptiles to mammals as the worst manifestation of this line of thinking.

Tom Kemp, of the University of Oxford, sees the transition for what it appears to be, but still thinks that there are other, more intriguing gaps to be filled. The leap from pelycosaur to therapsid, from one kind of reptile to another, is one thing: the division between reptiles and mammals "may be a bigger gap than many of us care to admit", he says.

Henry Gee

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Not wasting our rubbish

Plastic waste is of increasing concern to environmentalists. John Newell looks at the latest methods of recycling

Plastic waste is a major concern for environmentalists. In Britain, it makes up about 8 per cent of dustbin contents by weight but up to 20 per cent by volume. Plastic waste is light enough to blow about in the wind and is often brightly coloured, making it a very visible form of pollution. Unlike paper waste, plastic is so resistant to decay that it is likely to remain intact for centuries in landfill sites.

Although such waste is non-toxic, increasing quantities in landfill sites may trap methane gas, formed by decaying rubbish, allowing dangerous and potentially explosive concentrations to accumulate. The arguments used by the plastics industries to defend their products — that plastics are light, durable, versatile and resistant to moisture and decay, which is what the consumer wants — are also good arguments for recycling plastics, not only to reduce their impact on the environment, but because they represent materials too valuable to throw away after just one use. Making plastics biodegradable is the obvious solution, but it would add substantially to the cost of the materials. There are also problems in timing biodegradation to prevent plastics crumbling away while still in use.

Recycling is another solution but, again, there are problems. More than 20,000 carbonated drinks bottles made of PET plastic — polyethylene terephthalate — are needed to make one ton of new plastic.

Another problem is that plastic waste is usually a mixture of several forms of plastic, which should be recycled separately because of their different properties. High-density polyethylene used for domestic chemical bottles and bottle caps, low-density polyethylene used for bags and bin liners, polyvinyl chloride used for blister packs and food trays, polystyrene used in egg cartons and yoghurt pots, and polypropylene used in margarine tubs and crisp packets, as well as PET, all have different properties which would be degraded by uncontrolled mixing. However, there is hope that more and more plastics can



The public will support plastic recycling: Mark Powell, project manager for the British Plastics Federation

and will be recycled. One reason is the effect of the environmental movement on public opinion.

In November last year in Brussels, the Association of European Plastics Manufacturers set up a Plastic Waste Management Institute to fund and organize research and development of techniques for plastic waste collection, treatment and recycling.

In Sheffield, in work sponsored by the British Plastics Federation, plastics are being taken by householders to nine waste banks set up in the city, while 500 houses have "blue bins" for separating domestic wastes into plastics, cans, glass, paper and batteries.

Mark Powell, the plastics recycling project manager for the British Plastics Federation, whose project is part of

Scrap — Sheffield Community Recycling Action Project — says that large-scale plastics recycling can be economic because the public is willing to put in the effort required to separate plastic waste.

At a big warehouse provided by Sheffield City Council, Mr Powell and a team of dedicated helpers have found it is easy to sort the waste delivered into different types of plastics, ready for collection to be recycled.

A second-stage recycling project, also sponsored by the British Plastics Federation, in collaboration with Salford University and Manchester City Council, is based on recycling plastics from dirty mixed waste, the state in which it leaves a dustbin at a landfill site.

This study is at an early

stage, but a number of techniques have already been developed for separating different plastics from each other and other wastes.

Paper can be separated by wetting it, making it heavier than plastics. Different plastics can be separated by liquids of varying densities, chosen so that one plastic floats while another sinks.

A breakthrough in separating mixed plastics comes from a "compatibilizer" called Bennet, invented by a Dutch engineer, Ben van der Groep, and described by a leading recycling expert, Ian Cooper, editor of *Materials Reclamation Weekly*, as "perhaps the key to large-scale plastics recycling in years to come".

Bennet is made of a mixture at the molecular level of small bits of polymers — long chain

molecules — made of other plastics and other chemicals.

The product is a large complex molecule with different "arms", each compatible with, and able to latch on to, a different polymer in a melted down mix of plastics.

The result is similar to an alloy of different plastics. Bennet is already being widely used, although largely in secret because manufacturers do not want to be known to be using recycled plastics.

Tests suggest it will be possible to use it to produce not only low-grade products — traffic cones and plant pots — but also high-grade products such as vehicle bumpers. These can be produced by adjusting the ingredients in the recycled mix.

JOBSCEENE

Higher pay but more lay-offs

More freelance contractors are appearing as firms tighten their belts

Salary increases for information technology staff continued to outstrip inflation last year, but there are indications that increases are at the expense of lay-offs as companies tighten their financial belts.

The average salary for systems development staff increased from £14,367 in 1988 to £15,931 last year, a rise of 10.9 per cent, according to the Price Waterhouse Information Technology Review published this month.

The increases are in spite of a reduction in IT departments' expenditure. The average IT budget last year for a sample of companies with a department of more than five IT staff dropped by 1.3 per cent. Adjusted for inflation, this represents a reduction of just under 6 per cent in real terms.

Although salaries are continuing to rise — firms need to pay competitive rates to retain key staff — companies are saving costs by reducing staff numbers.

Just under a third of IT budgets are spent on staff, and the survey of 1,000 IT executives indicates that employee numbers for systems development staff have dropped from an average in 1988 of 24 people per installation to 22. The same trend was evident in the last major IT slowdown in 1985.

"IT departments lost an average of four staff per installation in the last downturn, but salaries continue to rise as firms have to keep pace with the market," says Kit Grindley, a Price Waterhouse consultant. "They are laying off staff and then bringing them back in as freelance contractors."

Systems development freelance contractors increased their share of the IT budget by 15.7 per cent, while the amount spent on in-house

staff fell by 11.6 per cent. Large conglomerates such as British Petroleum have indicated they are to remove hundreds of permanent IT employees as part of streamlining moves.

One survey conducted last year by Price Waterhouse showed that 9 per cent of respondents said they were implementing a policy of "no permanent systems development staff".

Systems developers working in the education and research sector had the highest average salary of £16,929, closely followed by finance at £16,832 and engineering at £16,802. Those in the public sector received the lowest average salary of £14,358.

Another factor affecting salaries is dependent on which manufacturer's hardware staff are using. The National Computing Centre's (NCC) annual survey of business sites shows there can be a salary difference of 10 per cent from one system to another.

Staff with IBM skills earn the most, while those developing software on Hewlett Packard equipment earn 8 per cent less than the average. Digital Equipment (DEC) staff earn exactly the average salary paid to all systems development staff.

On the other hand, technical support staff on DEC systems earn the most and are 6 per cent above average compared with IBM staff in the same position, who are 2 per cent above the norm.

Salaries also differ depending on the location within the UK. The NCC reports that staff in London earn almost a quarter more than those in Wales and the South West, while staff in Scotland and Northern Ireland are about 10 per cent below average.

Salary predictions for this year show that the rate of increase will reduce.

Price Waterhouse says the average salary will increase from £15,931 to £16,931, while Hay Management Consultants predicts it will be about 1 per cent less than last year.

Leslie Tilley

Doctors are finding indicators of potential health problems, such as heart disease or strokes, in detailed infant records

Baby clues for the future adult

DOCTORS are learning how to compile long-range health forecasts of the adults of tomorrow by studying clues provided by today's children.

A baby's weight at birth, the health of its mother during pregnancy, and whether it is breast-fed can influence future risks of heart conditions and other illnesses, while emotional traumas can make some children grow up to be social misfits, experts said at an international conference in London this week.

"It is becoming apparent that the way in which babies grow and develop may have a major effect on their risk of dying of coronary heart dis-

ease or a stroke when they become adults," Professor David Barker, of Southampton University, said at the conference, organized by the Ciba Foundation.

"The emerging message is that the health of girls and young women today is of pivotal importance to the health of the next generation."

Studies of 5,000 men born about 70 years ago in Hertfordshire, where unusually detailed birth records were maintained and are still avail-

able, show that those with higher weights at birth and at one year of age have much lower death rates from heart disease.

These rates have been higher in northern industrial towns and less-affluent rural areas of England and Wales, and are linked to the poor nutrition and health of mothers and poor growth of their babies, according to Professor Barker, of the Medical Research Council's environmental epidemiology unit at

Southampton. The unit is now studying how growth in foetal and infant life is associated with blood pressure and blood clotting in adulthood.

Low birthweight babies are more likely to become shorter than average adults and more prone to infections and allergies, said Professor Ranjit Chandra, of Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's, Canada.

Breast-feeding appeared to confer more protection against infections than formula feeds, by transferring antibodies from mother to child, he said.

Professor Michael Rutter, of the Institute of Psychiatry, London, said troubled childhoods could lead to broken marriages, unwanted pregnancies and unemployment.

"Aggressive, antisocial and disruptive behaviour in childhood predisposes to emotional distress and difficulties in social relationships in adult life, particularly in women," Professor Rutter said.

Those early problems led to forms of impulsive behaviour that made further negative experiences in adulthood more likely. "Childhood adversities may predispose to hasty, unsuccessful teenage marriages, and to unwarranted, unskilled jobs that create stresses."

However, Professor John Dobbing, of Manchester University Medical School, said: "It is science fiction without the science to tell parents what the outcome of their child will be. The human species has an enormous compensatory ability to overcome disadvantages."

Thomson Prentice

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Continued on page 38

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The Director of Studies will be Brian D. Clark, Executive Director of the Centre for Environmental Management and Planning (CEMP), Aberdeen University.

The forum is intended for senior officials and policy-makers in government, industry, environmental research, academia and others concerned with formulation and implementation of environmental policies and management such as representatives of NGOs. Those selected to attend will be expected to make both formal and informal contributions on the forum themes.

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Course fee: £545; accommodation charge: £350; total fee: £895

The forum will be held at Dean's Place Hotel in Alfriston, East Sussex. Participants will be accommodated in single bedrooms with private bathrooms.

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Further information and application forms are available from British Council, Representations Overseas or from Courses Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA.

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

The lengthening shadow

Our children will inherit a world population twice the size of our own and will farm one acre where we have three. A

UN report predicts a bleak future, Thomson Prentice writes

The world is facing an unprecedented population explosion, with one billion more people likely to be born during this decade, at the rate of three every second, or about a quarter of a million every day.

The planet stands in a growing shadow of catastrophe as a result, according to a bleak report produced this week by the United Nations.

The population now is estimated at about 5.3 billion. By the year 2025, it could reach 8.4 billion, double the number of people who were alive in 1960. During the 21st century, it could soar to twice its present total.

The human time bomb is ticking loudest in the already overcrowded southern hemisphere, where in many countries family planning programmes are either non-existent or ineffective.

This half of the globe contains the "bottom billion" of Africans and Asians who live in poverty, and whose needs increasingly lead to land degradation and mismanagement, according to the report, *The State of the World Population, 1990*.

Six or seven million hectares of agricultural land in the Third World is made unpro-

ductive each year through soil erosion, and some 11 million hectares of tropical forest and woodlands are cleared annually — an area the size of Austria and Belgium put together.

Meanwhile the "top billion", in terms of living standards, are spread among the industrialized nations of the northern hemisphere; they have the biggest share of resources and are most responsible for the greenhouse effect, acid rain and damage to the ozone layer.

Here, birthrates are declining, but life expectancy is rising, so that the elderly will make up a bigger proportion of the population, causing increased costs of health care and social security.

The lifting of the Iron Curtain has revealed 40 years of environmental pollution and neglect. Eastern Europe is scarred by ruined forests, poisoned lakes and rivers and obsolete industries. In Hungary, every seventeenth death is attributed directly or indirectly to air pollution; in one

Romanian town, Ghurgiu, 150,000 people a year have been treated for pollution-related lung diseases.

The rapid expansion of the human population is exceeded only by the spread of the motor car. Today, there are 400 million cars; by 2010 it could be 700 million.

Many of the massive traffic jams of the future will be in the southern hemisphere, which now has only 12 per cent of the world's vehicles.

"The human race now appears to be pushing against new limits of growth," the report says. "Our numbers, lifestyles and technologies have reached the stage where destruction of the environment has reached dangerous levels."

"We are sailing through the branch that is holding us, and if we carry on as before, it may break and bring us crashing down with it."

What can and should be done to tackle such immense

and intertwined problems? The report calls for international support for two specific strategies. In the first, the "bottom billion" require vast investments of aid to tackle poverty, malnutrition, disease and illiteracy through education, health and population control programmes.

By the year 2000, the number of women in developing countries using some form of contraceptive has to increase to 535 million compared with 326 million today. This can be achieved, the report suggests, by doubling the current spending on family planning in these countries to about £5.35 billion a year.

Improving mother and child health, upgrading women's status and education, and making contraception as widely available as possible to both women and men are also essential, it says, and men must be encouraged to take a greater responsibility in restricting the sizes of their families, the report says.

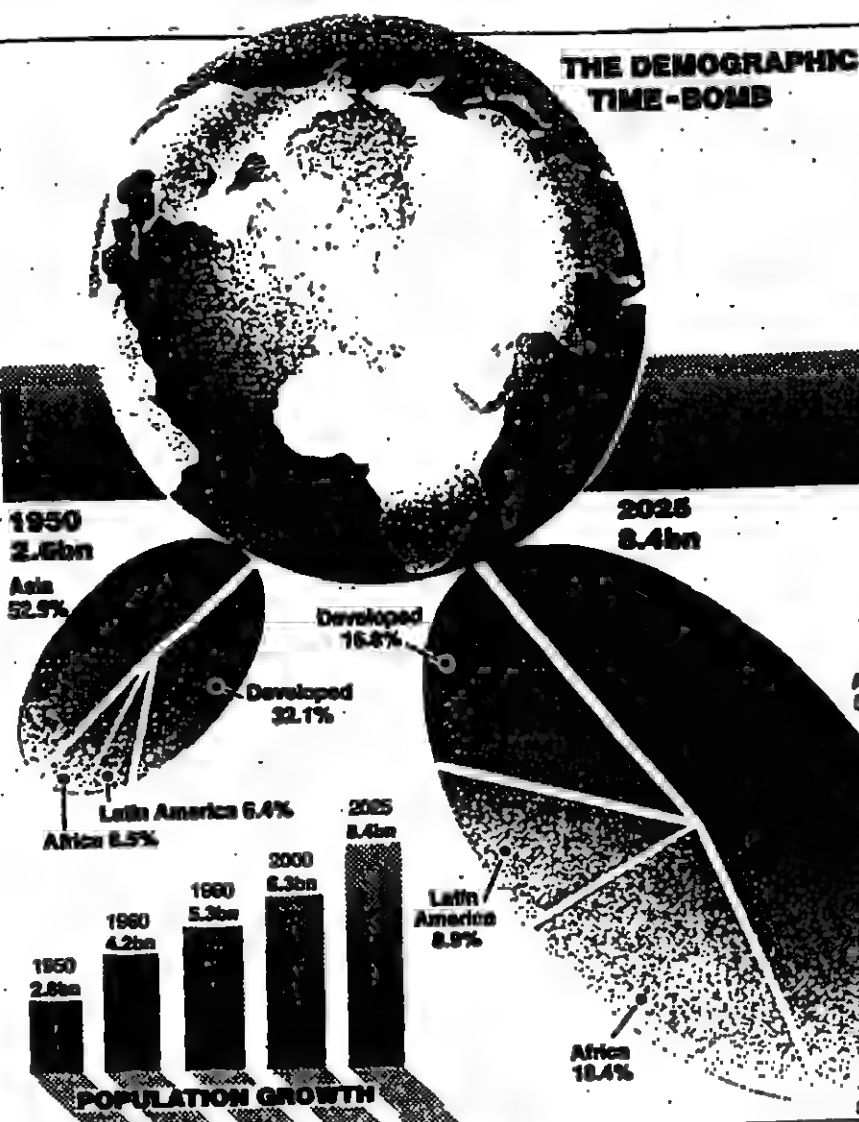
At the same time, research into contraceptive methods

that are cheaper, simpler, safer and more reliable should receive additional public funding. Countries badly hit by debt burdens and trade deficits need international support to protect their health and education programmes from budget cuts.

The second strategy is aimed more at the northern hemisphere, where the industrialized nations are urged to shift towards cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation.

Carbon dioxide emissions will have to be controlled, perhaps through a tax geared to the emissions of different fuels to encourage economy. Shifts from fossil fuels to renewable sources such as wind and solar power, need to be encouraged.

"We are not talking about the interests of distant descendants," the report concludes. "It is our own children who will inherit a world twice the size of our own, who will farm one acre where we have three, and who will be denied the diversity of life we have enjoyed. The choice now must be to act decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand to our children a poisoned chalice."



Happily ever after?



A comprehensive study of death rates in 16 industrial countries, going back to 1940, has concluded that married people live longer than the unmarried. According to a report from Yumeng Hu and Noreen Goldman, of Princeton University, New Jersey, America, the death rate for divorced and widowed people in their twenties and thirties was particularly high — 10 times that for married people of the same age. One possible explanation given for the higher mortality among the unmarried generally was that the healthiest people married, leaving a higher proportion of unhealthy people in the single, divorced or widowed groups. Another explanation suggests people with partners to share their lives are better able to cope with stress in a rapidly changing world.

Transplant hope

A synthesized substance which could help inhibit the rejection of transplanted hearts in animals has been reported by American scientists at a biotechnology company. They report that the substance, a soluble interleukin-1 receptor, blocks a master switch of the immune system and could also be used to treat diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes and multiple sclerosis. The researchers, at the Immune Corporation in Seattle, gave mice transplants of hearts that were mismatched with their heart tissue types, guaranteeing rejection. Those receiving the receptor molecule sur-

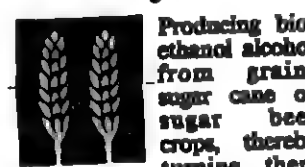
BRIEFING

vived an average of 17 days while the untreated ones survived an average of 12 days.

New study help

The ability to feed information into a computer with little or no human interaction is still relatively uncommon, used mostly in bar-coding at supermarket checkouts. Its increasing importance in areas such as voice recognition and computerized vision systems has resulted in the first British professorship in automatic identification being established at Teesside Polytechnic. The professorship is sponsored by a local technology company, Eyetech, which will provide industry speakers for the courses.

Friendly fuels



Producing bio-ethanol alcohol from grain, sugar cane or sugar beet crops, thereby turning them into fuel is an expensive process that cannot compete with current oil prices of about \$10 a barrel. But supporters of the concept, who met in The Netherlands earlier this week, argue that the product should have a future as an environmentally friendly product that is renewable and among the cleanest of the burning fuels. European farmers and companies keen to turn crops into fuel hope to exploit a proposed amendment to regulations in an EC scheme under which farmers are paid to leave surplus land fallow. Under the proposal, they could plant some with cereals used for purposes other than food and still retain 70 per cent of the subsidy.

Matthew May

A light camcorder without the blur

VIDEO-CAMERAS, or camcorders as they are popularly known, have been reducing considerably in size and weight since they were introduced in the mid-Eighties.

Some now weigh less than a kilogram and, although convenient for the tourist or proud parent, the smaller and lighter a video camera is, the less stable it tends to be during filming, with slight jerks or shakes resulting in a blurred picture. Some camcorders include mechanical devices which attempt to dampen any movement of the lens if the camera is moved too sharply.

But last week the Japanese firm Panasonic went a step further, with the announcement of a new lightweight camera that can detect the blurring of a picture and, using part of an image stored a fraction of a second earlier, work out what the picture should have been.

As with other modern camcorders, this recorder uses a semi-conductor with a memory unit rather than a glass tube to record the picture. During filming, video signals are continually analysed and put into a temporary memory.

When the image is blurred, the amount of unwanted movement is determined by comparing current video signals with the ones stored.

Those signals which should have been recorded in order to produce a stable picture are brought back from the temporary memory and mixed with the current signal. The system can cope with a change of up to 15 per cent of the video signal per frame.

Manufacturers are hoping that the continuing improvement in camcorder technology will result in their becoming as much of a household item as the video-recorder.

The company says it has applied for 316 patents for the camera in Japan and abroad. It will cost about £600 in Japan and should be available in Britain by Christmas.

From this week, customers in Japan will also be able to buy a video-camera system that, unlike camcorders, splits the camera and video deck. According to the developer, JVC, it means that the camera unit, which weighs 160 grams, can be attached to the head with a strap.

Matthew May

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Sound means of suppressing noise

SOMETIMES noise is merely an irritation, but prolonged exposure to high noise levels can lead to stress, fatigue and even deafness. In some cases, the loss of hearing may be permanent, which is why employees who work in noisy environments often wear ear protectors to eliminate most of the sound.

But not everyone who is exposed to noise can wear ear protectors. Airline pilots, for example, must be able to hear sounds around them, including instrument warning systems which incorporate acoustic alarms. Several companies, including Bose, Sennheiser and Sony, are therefore working on noise-cancelling systems which reduce background sound levels but allow users to hear normally.

Sound level is measured in decibels (dB). A ticking watch is about 20 dB, normal speech 60 dB and a noisy office, 75 dB. When sound reaches the 85 dB to 90 dB mark, the risk of hearing damage begins.

The noise in a cockpit can be as high as 80 dB and most pilots wear headphones to reduce noise and receive radio messages. Headphones work by forming a sound barrier around the ears, but they often fail to cut out the very frequencies responsible for aircraft noise. Certain types of noise can also make the headphones vibrate, generating even more noise. To hear radio communications, the pilot must turn the headphone volume level up by at least

High noise levels can cause many illnesses, including deafness. But help is near at hand, says George Cole

10 dB, which exceeds the safety limit. West German airline companies, in particular, have become concerned about the number of pilots forced into early retirement by hearing loss.

Conventional noise-suppression systems work by reducing the overall level of sound frequencies. The problem is that this blunderbuss approach is more effective in removing the high frequencies responsible for speech and music than the low and middle frequencies which are the main constituents of aircraft noise.

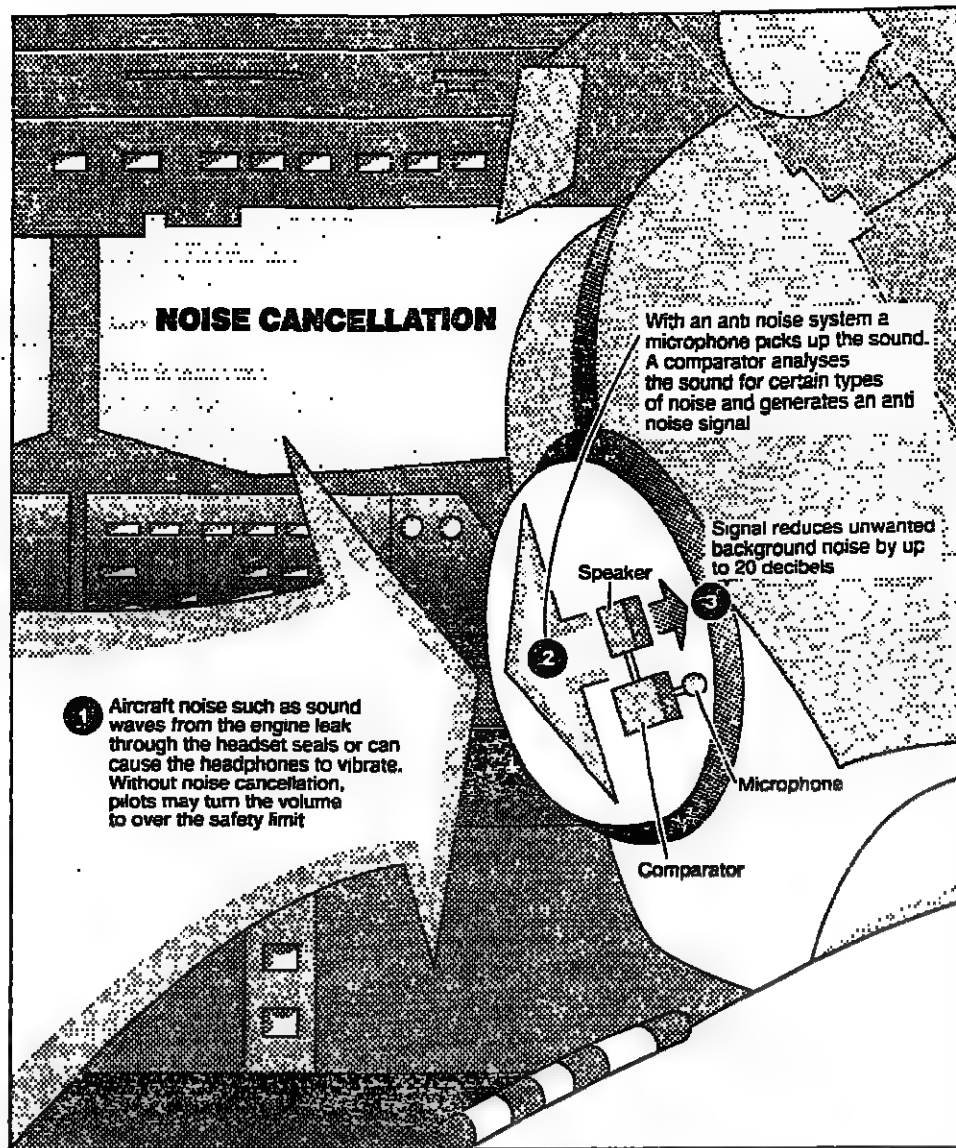
Noise-cancellation systems are designed to remove the noise frequencies while leaving the useful frequencies intact. The systems use special headphones which have a tiny microphone and speaker built into each piece. Sound entering the headphones is picked up by the microphones and transmitted to a small box of electronics. Here the sound is analysed for certain types of noise and, when it is detected, an "anti-noise" signal is generated.

This has the same frequency as the original noise signal, but is in an opposite phase. When the anti-noise signal is mixed with the noise signal, they cancel out each other.

The companies claim that their systems can reduce certain types of noise by at least 20 dB — which reduces the loudness by a factor of four. Sennheiser has also developed a circuit which automatically adjusts the amount of cancellation throughout the flight (for example, engine noise is greater at take off than at cruising speed). Bose's noise-cancellation system has been used on space shuttle flights.

Despite improvements in design and materials, modern cars are also noisy. The combination of wind, engine and tyre noise means that a car travelling at 70 mph can have an interior sound level of 70 dB or more, making it difficult for anyone wishing to listen to the radio or use a car telephone.

Sennheiser has produced a prototype car telephone which uses noise-cancellation headphones with a built-in microphone and has also developed a similar system for a car radio. Car drivers and passengers could use headphones just to reduce noise, and Sennheiser says wearers would still be able to carry out normal conversations and hear sirens from emergency



1 Aircraft noise such as sound waves from the engine leak through the headset seals or can cause the headphones to vibrate. Without noise cancellation, pilots may turn the volume to over the safety limit

With an anti-noise system a microphone picks up the sound. A comparator analyses the sound for certain types of noise and generates an anti-noise signal

Signal reduces unwanted background noise by up to 20 decibels

service vehicles. Lotus has taken car-noise cancellation a step further with its Adaptive Noise Control (ANC) system. This works by placing eight microphones in the car roof which feed the sound to a micro-processor.

The processor analyses the sound for low frequencies and generates noise-cancelling signals which are relayed to the car's stereo system. Lotus says that ANC can reduce noise by a factor of five.

Philips is about to announce an in-car system that works over a wider range of frequencies. Meanwhile, Japanese commuters are welcoming two developments, by Sony and

Panasonic, which reduce the amount of sound which leaks out of personal stereo headphones.

Sony's "hiss-free" headphones use special screens to soak up sound, while Panasonic's unit has a special "noise-cut" button which reduces sound leakage by almost half.

being carried out. "We need more research into better and safer access to buildings and, long term, we need to look at areas such as robotics".

He gave warning that, unless the panel's recommendations on increased funding were accepted, "problems just around the corner will hit us full square at the end of the century".

A spokesperson for the SERC said the report was under consideration but: "The outcome of the financial recommendations may not be known for some time".

Nick Nuttall

Tracking down mutant microbes

Scientists in the US and Australia, hot on the trail of drug-resistant malaria micro-organisms have come up with some startling, but contradictory, results

Researchers have discovered why some types of the micro-organism responsible for malaria have become resistant to the drug chloroquine — or have they? Two apparently contradictory sets of results suggest that the path to resistance is more complicated than was at first suspected.

Mutant malaria microbes, resistant to the widely used anti-malarial drug chloroquine, appeared in South America and South-East Asia in the 1960s. In many parts of the developing world, the most virulent malaria organism, *Plasmodium falciparum*, is spreading virtually unchecked.

The ensuing problems have been enormous, writes Chris Newbold, of the Institute of Molecular Medicine at the University of Oxford, commenting in today's *Nature* magazine on the latest research, "both for residents of endemic areas for whom chloroquine has been used as a first line of treatment, and for medical practitioners in the developed world who now find it increasingly difficult to give reliable advice on prophylaxis to travellers".

The problem is that little is known about how chloroquine works. Consequently, even less is known about the biochemical changes that mutant malaria cells use to get around it. But a revelation that mutant cells functioned in a similar way to drug-resistant human tumours hinted that chloroquine interferes with a special protein responsible for transporting small molecules out of the malarial cell. This protein flushes drugs from the cell before they can do any damage, and proteins resistant to drug action just keep on flushing. In tumour cells, this protein is encoded by a gene called *mdr*, short for multi-drug resistance. Two genes similar to *mdr* were isolated in *Plasmodium falciparum*.

and named *pfmdr-1* and *pfmdr-2*, but there was no proof to connect chloroquine resistance with either of these genes.

This is where the new research comes in. In the red corner, Thomas E. Wellemans of the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, and his colleagues, contend that the *pfmdr* genes have nothing in particular to do with chloroquine resistance — something else is responsible. In the blue corner, David Kemp, of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Melbourne, and his associates think that *mdr*-like genes have an intimate connection with microbial efforts to combat the drug.

Given that both teams were working on essentially the same strains of malaria, how do their results come to be so different? The short answer is that *mdr*-like genes may not be the only ones involved in drug resistance. Other genes, yet hidden, may play even more important roles.

Reconciliation is possible. Kemp and colleagues found that some chloroquine-sensitive malaria strains have mutant *mdr*-like genes; even though these genes show no signs of resistance, they are primed to do so in certain circumstances, probably depending on the state of genes as yet unidentified. The chloroquine-sensitive parent in Wellemans's cross-breeding experiment was "resistance competent" in just this way, even though the researchers did not realize it at the time. This could go a long way to explaining why their results looked so clear-cut.

Nobody yet knows the full story, but it now seems that drug resistance in malarial parasites is controlled by several interacting genes, rather than just one.

Henry Gee

GOVERNMENT spending on general civil engineering research should be increased by 25 per cent if pressing problems, from reducing the number of deaths in the construction industry to saving the nation's deteriorating infrastructure, are to be tackled, according to a report on the work of the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC).

Extra funds are also urgently needed to attract more bright, indigenous, civil engineering students into research to reverse the popular trend of staffing departments with students from other

Engineering experts call for cash

countries who eventually leave Britain. An extra £1.5 million should also be made available for environmental civil engineering research to study important ecological issues, including water pollution and the control of hazardous substances.

A national testing centre for coastal research, where technical solutions to rising sea levels can be assessed, should also be established as a priority, the report concludes.

These are just some of the findings made by a panel of experts, chaired by Professor Stuart Littlejohn, of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Bradford, who have been studying the success of SERC's major civil engineering research programme, launched in 1983. Professor Littlejohn says the £16 million programme has achieved many of its objectives, including improved collaboration

between industry and academics. Nevertheless, there is serious concern about the high number of excellent research proposals which have been rejected because of lack of funds.

SERC spends about £4 million annually on civil engineering research at a time when the construction industry's turnover is an estimated £40,000 million. Between 1983 and 1988, about 25 per cent of all so-called

"alpha" proposals had to be turned down, and last year the figure rose to about 50 per cent. An extra £1 million added to the annual budget raising the funding level by 25 per cent, would help save some of these promising schemes, the panel believes.

Professor Littlejohn said one of the most alarming findings had been that more than 40 per cent of fatalities in the construction industry occur when maintenance work is

Continued from page 36

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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Rallying to a call from Alma Mater

Alumni can now repay the debt of their learning by funding Oxford's future. George Hill reports on the value of gifts such as the Rupert Murdoch Professorship

Nothing happens in Oxford University without it starting an argument: it would be considered a falling-off from the academic spirit to let any development pass unquestioned, however impeccable its credentials might appear.

So there was some shaking of well-stuffed heads in 1988, when the university responded to restrictions on its level of grants by taking a leaf out of the Ivy League book and launching a £220 million appeal for funds. Some feared the appeal would contaminate the priorities of pure scholarship, some complained that the cash should be coming from the colleges or the Government and some thought the whole thing simply sounded un-British. But the critics have had to admit that, whatever else may be said about the campaign, it cannot be accused of becoming one of Oxford's legendary flock of lost causes.

This week's announcement that Rupert Murdoch, chief executive of The News Corporation Ltd, is to endow a chair in language and communications, a gift worth £3.1 million over four years, lifts the campaign past its half-way mark for funds raised, after little more than 18 months of the five years it is to run. This brings the total of gifts committed to the appeal above the £110 million mark, and it means that the campaign is already the most successful fund-raising initiative ever taken by a British university.

Mr Murdoch graduated from Worcester College in 1953 after reading politics, philosophy and economics. His gift is intended to help students in the English Faculty learn about current developments



Historians make men wise: Oxford hopes its past scholars will do more than reminisce, using their acumen to benefit the next generation

in communications and the media, with a possibility of gaining direct working knowledge with one or more media. The gift involves the creation of a Rupert Murdoch Professorship, three Times Lectureships, and a News International Research Fund.

Some gifts given in response to the international campaign will



Rupert Murdoch: Benefactor

secure the continuity of existing teaching posts which had come under threat because of cuts in state funding, such as the chairs in Italian and Classical Greek.

Some will allow institutions such as the Bodleian Library and the Ashmolean Museum to be improved and modernized. Others will extend the university's resources into new areas, in similar ways to the Murdoch professorship. Such areas include the monitoring of environmental change, Chinese studies (with the aid of a £10 million gift from Sir Run Run Shaw, the Hong Kong businessman) and the performing arts (with the visiting professorship of drama and musical theatre funded by the impresario Cameron Mackintosh, with Stephen Sondheim as the first professor).

Former students and other sympathizers have been recruited all round the world to bring donations from the rich and the powerful. They give their time and

exploit their contacts with manifest enthusiasm: "I just think education is the most important investment one can make, the only one that truly endures", says one of them, Sir Martin Jacob, chairman of Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Although the main source of funds in cash terms has been gifts from wealthy individuals, businesses and charitable foundations, the appeal has also made a strong attempt to restore contact with as many of the university's 120,000 former students as possible, and to build a relationship with them which emulates that achieved by some American universities. They can raise £100 million a year by persuading up to 70 per cent of their alumni to continue as regular givers.

Sir Richard Southwood, vice-chancellor of the university, says: "Altogether, the old members have given at this point rather more than we expected. One of the things everyone tells you is that former

students have a great loyalty to their own colleges, but are not so aware of the university itself as an institution.

At the outset, the campaign was dogged by assertions that the colleges were inordinately rich and could well afford to help the university through its difficulties. It was pointed out that few of the



Sir Richard: 'Academic plan'

colleges had responded directly to the appeal. Some, it was more than hinted, might see the university's initiative as a rival to their own fund-raising efforts.

Sir Richard says: "The idea that the colleges are rich enough to provide money on the scale we are seeking is entirely erroneous. Overall, they could not provide more than 2 or 3 per cent of the new funds we hope to secure through our campaign. A few are wealthy, but most are much less well-off."

"Some have made large individual contributions. Collectively, the colleges have agreed to contribute an additional £500,000 a year to pay tutorial fellows. They have generously made their lists of old members available to us. Remember that they also bear heavy costs which benefit the university, such as the maintenance of their historic buildings."

Fund-raising among giants of industry demands a degree of diplomacy. "Substantial benefactors do like to have their name attached to something specific," Victor Blank, the chairman of Charterhouse Bank, says. "But there is also a need for a general endowment fund, if the university is to establish itself as what I believe it is - the greatest centre of education in the country."

Critics of the campaign warn that a huge donation or a headline-catching notion might tempt the university into a project against its better judgment. "Benefactors do have ideas of their own, and we have our academic plan," Sir Richard says. "Sometimes an idea just does not fit into our priorities for the next few years, and we have had to say 'No'. More frequently, we have been able to say: 'Yes, we can see that that would add to what we have been planning.'"

Sir Richard is convinced that Oxford's campaign is a pathfinder which is already helping to change attitudes in Britain, where for many years it was assumed that the state should and would provide. He knows that at least one other vice-chancellor has raised his own appeal targets out of confidence that Oxford has heightened awareness of general funding shortages.

"Whatever the Government might have done or should have done, we have to face reality. Do we deny the students who are going to come after us the benefits that we enjoyed, in terms of quality, or do we act to maintain it? I know which answer I would give."

Foreign demand for our dons

THE FLOWERING of democracy in Eastern Europe has placed Oxford University's small team of international relations experts in a state of near siege. As interest among students at both graduate and undergraduate level has surged, so has the demand for the Oxford academics to advise the new regimes and comment in the international media.

As with other departments within the university, the international relations dons are looking to the Campaign for Oxford for the means to meet the demand for their tutorial services, which has doubled in a year.

International relations is a comparatively new discipline at Oxford. The Montague Burton chair in the subject was founded at the end of the First World War, to help foster peace in Europe, but it has become a discipline in its own right only in the last two decades.

There are now five academics teaching and researching the subject, led by Professor Adam Roberts, a Fellow of Balliol College who holds the Montague Burton chair.

The impact of perestroika on their work has been startling. A survey of undergraduates has shown that numbers seeking to take up the optional course on International Politics Since 1945, will rise from 70 in the current academic year to 150 in October.

Dr Avi Shlaim, Alastair Buchan Reader in International Relations and Fellow of St Antony's College, says: "I have looked at the applications for next year and there really is a lot of interest in Eastern Europe." Oxford is well placed to meet that interest. The team includes Dr Alex Pravda and Professor Archie Brown, two of the leading specialists on the Soviet Union.

"We are not in an ivory tower," said Dr Shlaim. "We are not interested in arcane issues that concern no one. We are very much involved in the practical events unfolding around us."

One of the ironies of Oxford's success is that its fruits are being enjoyed, for the most part, by non-Britons. The chance to broaden the intellectual horizons of British post graduates studying international relations is being lost.

"Only about 10 per cent of our postgraduate students are British," said Dr Shlaim. "The reason is simply a lack of funds, grants and scholarships to enable them to do it."

The answer to the problem of training more of Britain's finest minds to deal with the changed international situation lies, Dr Shlaim and his colleagues argue, in increased staffing for the sub-faculty of International Relations.

Recently, encouraged by Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Warden of St Antony's, Deutsche Bank and the National Westminster Bank have endowed five-year fellowships in International Relations.

Dr Shlaim said the appointment of another seven staff was needed. The only hope for the expansion of this increasingly vital area of study lay with the generosity of donors.

Douglas Broom

Much have I travell'd . . .

Twenty-two years ago, all undergraduates reading English at Oxford were expected to study Latin for two terms, a great deal of Anglo-Saxon grammar and literature, and absolutely nothing written later than 1900.

Students who had not quite realized this would arrive bursting with theories about the State of the Novel or the poetry of Sylvia Plath, and subsequently go into mild shock on finding that their first task was to learn the Lord's Prayer in Anglo-Saxon: *Faeparae, se, pu de eart on heofonum*.

On one occasion I impatiently asked an elderly tutor why we did not study writers such as Hecator Hugh Munro, known as Selk; and was gently told that since he had only died in 1916, it was far too soon for posterity to make any judgement.

Despite all that, or because of it, Oxford English was an inspirational course. There were hidden advantages to its antiquarian thoroughness: the compulsory Old and Middle

Undergraduates may not share all of Keats' sentiments, but reading English demands a mix of ancient and modern

English studies, leading to Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare and through the subsequent centuries of "moderns" to a culmination with the great Victorians, provided a broad understanding and love of the language.

In the Seventies there were overdue reforms: the compulsory Latin vanished, and the syllabus was extended to 1960; a cut-off date later abolished entirely. The baby did not go out with the bathwater: it is still bracingly impossible to get an Oxford English degree without knowing some Anglo-Saxon works and all the great names from Chaucer to Tennyson.

But modern novels are included and more significantly, under the general heading of "History of the Language", examinees are invited to answer questions on the way that

English is going in the modern world. The English of politics, of satire, of the media, of America, is being brought in from the cold. This is the area which will be covered by the new Rupert Murdoch Professor of Language and Communications, and the three Times Lectures.

As far as the English School and its 800 students are concerned, the timing could hardly be better: it is an area of scholarship into which they were expanding faster than funding could accommodate. "The new chair will add a great deal," says Professor Douglas Gray, the chairman of the English Faculty Board. "People are increasingly interested in modern English: the language of advertising, of magazines, of films and television programmes."

His deputy, Dr Glenn

Black, says: "There are so many areas worth looking at - tabloid style, professional jargon, the whole business of language and gender and attitudes to women. After all, this is a course of English language and literature, and language is changing."

It is not difficult to envisage the reaction of some diehard traditionalists. Given the trouble which tutors at Oxford generally have in getting undergraduates to write their essays instead of watching *Neighbours* and reading *Private Eye* in the junior common room, there is a faint irony in the fact that both pursuits could become as justifiable as any other research.

Dr Black says: "We are a broad church. The course has always given prominence to language work, so why ignore the present?" Professor Grey, while expecting "some harrumphing", defends the validity of studying - say - the jargon of broadcast news in the same course as the language of Chaucer or Shakespeare.



Welcoming "new" English study: Dr Glenn Black and Professor Douglas Gray

Both dons also consider it profitable that News International will give vacation work experience in national media. "It forges a good link," Dr Black says, "between the university and the outside world." The Campaign for Oxford statement on the gift talks of "shifting the focus of its major English Faculty to

root it firmly in the study of contemporary Language and Communications", but no one from the English faculty would put it quite so strongly. "Our focus is a very long one, with roots in 12 other centuries, too," one lecturer said. "There is no way that anyone is going to come to Oxford to spend three years

studying nothing but newspapers."

"What we can offer is a view of today by people who understand many other centuries. That's why it was so clever to put the chair in Oxford, and not somewhere already obsessed with the 20th century."

Libby Purves

Scholarship has never been a fixed form, and the new Chair in journalism is not such an out-of-place piece of furniture

Endowing an enduring legacy

THE NEAREST that a poor mortal can get to immortality is to write a great poem or book that echoes down the centuries. As Horace crowed: *Exegi monumentum aere perennius . . . non omnis moriar*: "I have built a memorial that lasts longer than bronze . . . I shall not altogether die." Next best shot for immortality is to endow some educational establishment, so that the learning, and questioning, and wit, and all the other peculiar attributes that are defining qualities of *Homo sapiens*, can be handed down to future generations.

Oxford may not be the university that leaps first to mind as the place to establish an innovative Chair in Language and Communications. It did not set up its Honours School of English until 1893, long after University College London and Cambridge, and even then there was outrage from traditionalists, who did not consider English a proper academic study for gentlemen.

When you think of the Oxford English School, the image that comes to mind is of *Beowulf*, abnormal accident in Anglo-Saxon, and questing through *Gawain and the Green Knight* with Professor Tolkien, in the same way that the Oxford School of Modern History starts with the Fall of Constantinople.

Your image of Oxford English is not the whole truth. Oxford is proud of its old traditions, and likes to bang on about the longevity of its scholarship. But whenever a

new field of research is opening up, from genetic engineering to post-structuralist linguistics, Oxford is usually up there in the lead with its dons and its money. It has always gone for the best.

A Chair of journalism is not such an out-of-place article of furniture at Oxford, if you tot up the celebrities and good writers of contemporary journalism (far more from Oxford than elsewhere), or if you consider the founding fathers of the English communications industry, Addison, Steele, and Sam Johnson, all good Oxford men.

It is fitting that the new Chair is going to be able to work with the greatest lexicographical word-laboratory in the world, *The Oxford English Dictionary*. The importance of Sir James Murray's pioneering work was recognized disgracefully late by his university, but it is now rightly recognized as fagelman for the rest of the world in lexicographical studies. There will be exciting interaction and symbiosis between the new Chair and the old dictionary.

The trend of modern scholarship is to recognize that in the house of English there are many mansions, or registers as the jargon calls them. There is not one single line of standard English running from *Beowulf* down to

literary writers of the Home Counties today. English comes in multiform registers, and accents, and styles, all of which are proper objects of study by an Oxford scholar, who is, by definition, interested in everything.

Professor Douglas Gray, chairman of the English Faculty Board at Oxford (his

speciality is medieval literature) says: "All our undergraduates reading English now have to do a compulsory paper on the history and development of the English language down to today."

"They are already having to write essays on such things as

the lingo of advertising or television, or the language of Jamaican poets living in the East End of London. So the new chair, which we are delighted with, is not coming as a completely new department. It has a solid base to build upon. We expect great things from it."

Modern linguistics since Saussure has been much concerned with registers and diversities, exact senses and puns. The new chair will pioneer studies at the cutting edge of the teeming new Englishes of the communications revolution. Who knows? It might even improve the quality of Oxford journalists, if such a concept is deemed possible.

Philip Howard

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CAMPAIGN FOR OXFORD/2

FOCUS

The Bodleian in bytes

From Spenser to space, the five million books in the main library will be listed on computer, Peter Strafford writes

Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian, would have approved. A single computerized catalogue is to be created of the library's five million or so books, which date back to the 15th century and cover most areas of human imagination, speculation and knowledge, from Aristotle to the latest space technology.

The problem is that the project is vast, and will cost money. At present, the reader has to tackle no less than four separate catalogues, each covering a different period and each using a different system, to track down a book; in most cases it is necessary to come to the Bodleian to consult them.

Once the long list of books is on a single computer system, it will be possible for anyone with an appropriate micro-computer to have access to the list, find an entry and see where to go, among the Bodleian's various branches, to be able to read the book.

For years, this single record of all the Bodleian's books had been a pipe dream, according to Julian Roberts, deputy librarian and Paul Hamlyn, Keeper of Printed Books. The first steps were taken in the Sixties, when the university

acquired a huge, mainframe computer. But the drawback was that it was used by everyone, particularly the scientists, and the libraries only had access to it at night.

A beginning was made, however, in converting the catalogue for use in a computerized system.

The Bodleian's earliest book, a Gutenberg Bible, dates from 1455, and every entry from that date until 1920,

a total of some 800,000 works, was put on to tape. The process ceased with the introduction of a new cataloguing system, and for books of the next 68 years, until 1988, the library continues to use those most old-fashioned of materials, paper and cardboard.

The greater part of the period is served by the huge "guard-volume" catalogues, in which every entry is con-

tained on a slip of paper which was stuck on to the page with glue - and often had to be moved to make way for later additions.

For a short time, from early 1987 to August 1988, there was a switch to an interim catalogue in which entries

were made on cards. Finally, in 1988, the Bodleian was able to set up a computerized system, and since then new entries have been made directly on to that.

What the library wants to do now, therefore, is to bridge the gap between 1920 and 1988 by computerizing the listing of books from those years, so that readers no longer have to consult the old guard-volumes.

It will be quite an operation, covering more than two million books, and cannot be done with the library's exist-

ing resources. One estimate is that if 30 people, split up into three teams of 10 each, are given the job, it will take them between 12 and 15 years.

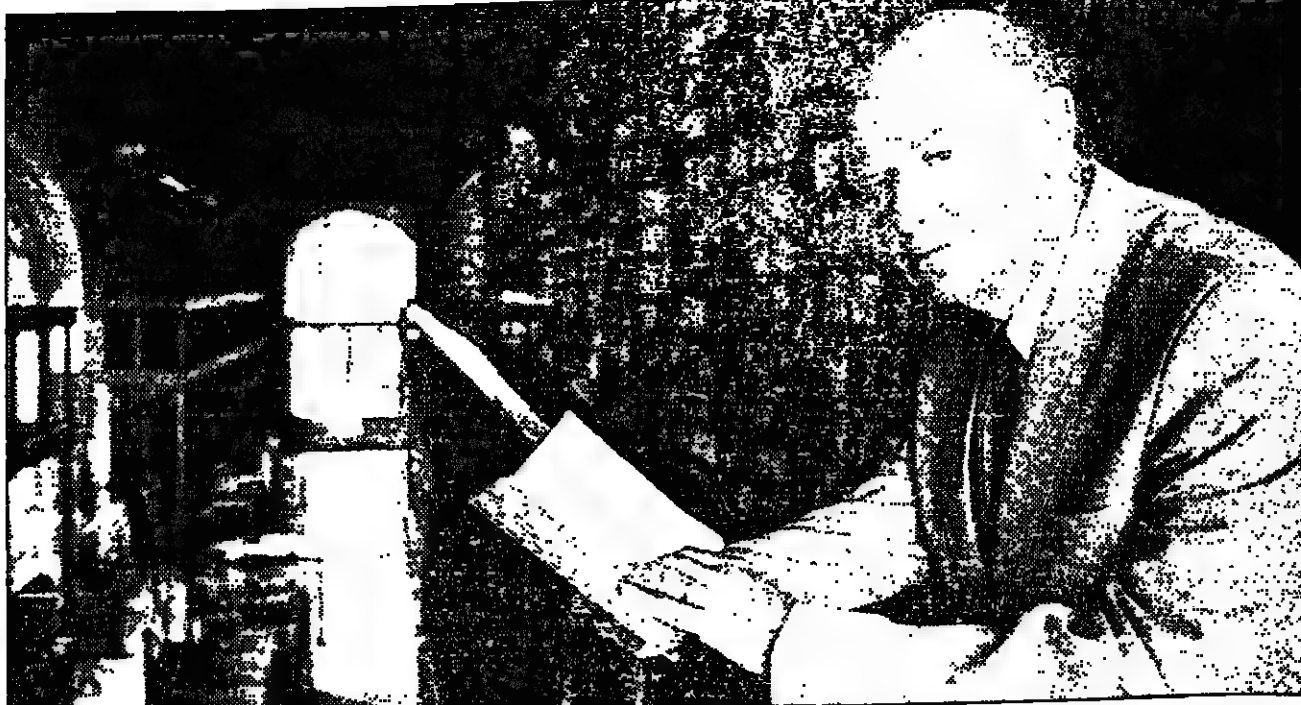
Mr Roberts says their task would be eased by, in some cases, making use of book records already put into circulation by other libraries, but even so it will be a long job.

The Bodleian has already received promises of some funds. The Pearson group has promised £1 million for the creation of a new post, that of a New Media Librarian.

This position will be filled by someone with experience in computer systems and the various facilities they make possible - such as compact discs, electronic publishing and access to databases - so that the Bodleian can take advantage of them.

There has also been a promise of £1 million from Paul Hamlyn, the publisher. This money will be distributed among a number of specific tasks, all designed to improve the functioning of the library.

The gift will pay for conversion of the interim catalogue for the 1987-88 period so that it can be used in the new computerized system; and it will provide for temporary posts in, for instance, the Indian Institute, the Law Li-



A daunting task: Julian Roberts, the deputy librarian on the Old Bodleian, estimates the cataloguing will take years

brary and the Publications Department.

This leaves the conversion of the catalogue for 1920-87, now contained in the heavy old guard-volumes, still to be paid for. This is estimated to cost at least £3.5 million, and the Bodleian is hoping that the funds will be forthcoming.

In many ways the Bodleian is Oxford's heart. Even before Sir Thomas Bodley opened his library in 1602 there had been a library on the same site, built with funds provided by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, in 1320 and later

dispersed. One of the early benefactors was Humfrey Duke of Gloucester, and Duke Humfrey's Library, an elegant beamed room that was completed in 1488, is still a source of pride.

Over the centuries the library has expanded greatly. It has taken over most of the Schools Quadrangle, built in the 17th century, in which it originally occupied only one floor, followed by such landmarks as the Radcliffe Camera and the Clarendon Building. The New Bodleian was completed in 1939, and other

branches are dotted around Oxford.

Today, in the words of Sir Richard Southwood, the vice-chancellor, it is a matter of keeping Oxford "at the frontiers" by revolutionizing the way its libraries are used. A single computerized system, which will enable people to find out easily where every book is, will enable the university to make full use of its enormous library resources.

There are about 100 libraries in Oxford, and between seven and eight million books. The aim is that they should all

be included in a single system. A start has already been made on this with the establishment of the Oxford Library System. This system now includes 24 libraries, many of them belonging to colleges, as well as the Bodleian.

For the moment, the only part of the Bodleian's holdings available is the computerized section which began in 1988. But the aim is that every book in the library, the second largest in England after the British Library, should eventually be easily accessible through listing in the system.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ONE LEADING LIGHT TO ANOTHER

A merger of law interests

Future needs are being met by links between the law schools and firms

THE CASH shortage in law schools has forced them to turn for help to the private profession. Five years ago, solicitors' firms may have looked askance at such requests, but sponsorship is now commonplace.

Faced with intense competition in recruiting students, many firms are anxious to forge links which might pay future dividends, whether through funding of a chair or lectureship, through sponsoring a lecture series, or through donations for libraries or buildings.

Oxford, one of the main hunting grounds for recruits by big City firms, is a natural target and there have been several initiatives between the law faculty and firms. Norton Rose has rescued a Chair in English Law which was at risk of being left empty; Allen and Overy has created a Chair in Corporate Law which will be running by October; Travers Smith Braithwaite has funded a lectureship and Simmons and Simmons has agreed to pay the Bodleian law library's subscriptions to EC publications and periodicals.

As well as the vested interest of firms in ensuring they are known by students, there is an increasing sense of responsibility in the private sector for the academic world which provides its seed-corn. Robert Harman, of Travers Smith Braithwaite, says: "There was very much a feeling that we ought to do something for education."

Peter Freeman, of Simmons and Simmons, says: "We were anxious to do something for the Campaign for Oxford. At the same time, we are always looking for ways of getting our names in front of law students - ways which are not just a matter of handing out cash but which have some substance."

Simmons and Simmons's commitment is for five years. The firm has a nameplate in books it buys and the Bodleian has a guarantee of funds.

Firms and the law faculty both benefit. The Travers Smith Braithwaite lectureship, awarded to Fidelis Odiah, is in corporate finance law. Robert Harman, one of the partners, explains that the firm wanted the lectureship to be in the field in which it works.

Peter Holland, of Allen and Overy, which is also funding a chair at Durham University, says: "There's been very little contact between universities and firms of solicitors." The firm has created a charitable foundation to pay for the long-term funding of the chairs. "We hope there will be a two-way flow of information, with the professor telling us what he finds relevant while we pass on where we think an area of law needs some cautious handling."

Mr Holland admits the attractions of funding a chair in commercial law are clearly greater than some other branches of the discipline. "I don't think we would have thought it appropriate to set up a chair in Roman or medieval law." That may not always be the case. Although Professor Roy Goode, who specializes in commercial law, is the first holder of the Norton Rose chair, it was open to any field of law. Tony Kay, of Norton Rose, says: "We set up the chair in response to a request for help and there were no stipulations attached."

There are fears that such ventures may start to determine course content. John Eekelaar, chairman of the Law Faculty Board at Oxford, is aware of the dangers, but argues that outside funding is far from being a problem. The benefits were not simply financial. "It is also a way of improving communication between us and the legal profession and helping us maintain contacts between the sort of work we do and what goes on in private practice. It gives a wider dimension."

Frances Gibb



Conflict or co-operation?: outside funding is increasing

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Chinese gifts hold much treasure

Oxford welcomed its first Chinese researcher almost 300 years ago, in the 1690s, when a scholar arrived from the East to discuss maps. Since then the university has become much more knowledgeable about the Chinese world, and it is understandably proud of its latest coup — the decision of Sir Run Run Shaw, the millionaire philanthropist from Hong Kong, to endow an institute for modern Chinese studies.

The £10 million benefaction, announced in March, is the largest of its kind so far given to Oxford. It will finance the Run Run Shaw Institute for Chinese Studies and, by concentrating on contemporary aspects of the Chinese world, such as politics, economics, finance, trade and sociology, will greatly broaden the range of courses, seminars and other activities which the university can offer.

Sir Richard Southwood, the vice-chancellor, talks enthusiastically of the new institute being an "intellectual entrepôt for the Chinese world and

The £10 million benefaction of Sir Run Run Shaw will help to establish further East-West links, Peter Strafford writes

western Europe". One of the main objectives is to attract Chinese students and academics, and he draws a parallel with the Rhodes scholarships, which created a link between Britain, the United States and the Commonwealth.

"For us in the West, the East is inscrutable. But this will enable the two to come to-

gether, and help the West to understand what is going on in the East."

Sir Richard also makes the point, however, that Oxford will not be starting from scratch, and that it would not have made sense to have set up an institute of this sort if the university had not already acquired expertise in Chinese studies. There has been a professor of Chinese at Oxford since 1860, and there has long been teaching of Chinese language and culture. In recent years there has been increasing activity in modern Chinese studies.

Economists from mainland China have recently been coming to Oxford for training in the virtues of a mixed economy — and are still coming in spite of the change of emphasis in Peking. St Antony's and Wolfson Colleges have set up their own Chinese Studies Centre.

But the establishment of the Run Run Shaw Institute will give a new dimension to teaching and research in Chinese affairs. Oxford will continue to teach and study China's languages, its culture

and its past. But it will also acknowledge the importance of the present by giving far greater emphasis to modern topics.

The university has already done this for Japan, with the opening in 1981 of the Nissan Institute for Japanese Studies. Sir Richard makes it clear that, with the growing importance of the Pacific Rim countries generally, he wants to take the process further. Thought has been given to having a similar institute for Korean affairs. He also wants to bring in the countries of South-East Asia, where there are many Oxford alumni.

He went to Hong Kong in February to meet Sir Run Run, and discuss the plans for the new institute. Sir Richard found him to be a "lively and interesting man", already much active in funding university studies, both in mainland China and in Hong Kong, where he has set up Shaw College. Sir Run Run was particularly interested in making sure that the new institute would have something to offer undergraduates, and in making it a meeting place for East and West.

The institute will not be solely concerned with developments in mainland China, but will also study the Chinese world generally, including Hong Kong, Taiwan

and Singapore. For undergraduates, it will offer a variety of optional subjects in modern Chinese topics, and these will be available to those who may not have Chinese as their main subject.

The next step is to start work on a building, and a brief will be ready for architects soon. It has been decided that the new institute will be attached to Wolfson College, and that visiting fellows will be accommodated in the college. The institute will be headed by a professor, supported by two other permanent members of staff.

Professor Glen Dudbridge, who has been Professor of Chinese at Oxford since the beginning of the current academic year — having previously been Professor of Chinese at Cambridge — is equally enthusiastic about the project, and the prospects it offers.

He would not be drawn, however, on where China was heading today, and whether he saw this huge country, containing a quarter of the human race, fulfilling its potential.

China, he said, was an especially difficult country to predict. The upheavals it has undergone this century had been largely unforeseen, and it was difficult to know what the future held.



A mile for posterity

ALTHOUGH it is 36 years since Sir Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile on the Iffley Road track at Oxford, and today's top athletes are running nearly 15 seconds faster, the track record has not yet been bettered. Competitors in the annual Oxford and Cambridge race this Saturday will try to break the record. Sir Roger, a master of Pembroke College, gives some tips (above) to Simon Muggleton, the former 5,000 metres European junior champion.



Contemporary China: Sir Run Run Shaw's institute will broaden Chinese study at Oxford

BRITISH industry is dragging its feet when it comes to backing the fundamental research work being carried out by Oxford's science departments.

While British companies opt to pursue short-term gain, overseas companies, particularly American corporations, are investing millions of pounds in research facilities that should one day provide the "quantum leap" discovery that unlocks the door to long-term profits.

The figures tell their own story. Of the £47.5 million Oxford received from outside bodies last year for research projects, just £2.5 million — 5 per cent — came from British companies. That contribution was dwarfed by the £10.5 million made by overseas companies, an amount not far behind the £17 million contributed by all five of Britain's nationally funded research councils.

Given these figures, it should come as little surprise that the

university seriously considered applying for a Queen's Award last year, not for technological achievement as might be expected and as its computer department last month won, but for exports.

The pioneer in this field of external funding is Professor Raymond Dwek, whose new Institute of Glycobiology is being paid for by Monsanto, the American chemicals giant. Monsanto last year donated £2.9 million towards the cost of the new laboratory, with the university contributing £800,000 and the best undeveloped site left in the university's science area.

But this was no spontaneous gesture by Monsanto. Professor Dwek's link with the company goes back to 1983. In that year he was invited to inspect some new

British firms slow to make a mark in science

We are benefitting from foreign foresight, but what of local support?

products that Advent, a British venture capital group heavily backed by Monsanto, was considering.

When Advent and Monsanto executives paid a return visit to Professor Dwek's laboratory in the biochemistry department, they liked what they saw of his work into body sugars.

In particular, they were interested in his department's work into the relationship between abnormalities in the sugar elements of glyco-proteins and a range of serious diseases.

To his surprise Monsanto proposed a £2 million funding package over four years, a package that was quickly upgraded as the cost

and scope of the department's work grew. Biotechnology is an expensive business, Professor Dwek says. "Oxford brains would not have been enough. We needed to have Monsanto finance."

The relationship remains the model of how industry and a university science department can work. Oxford retains the intellectual rights over its discoveries, while Monsanto has the right to exploit these rights, while paying the university a royalty.

Both the university and Monsanto have equity stakes in a new company, Oxford Glyco-systems, set up to exploit the technology the department has developed. Some 40 people are

already employed at its Abingdon site. Never before had the university become a shareholder in a company commercially using the results of ongoing research.

The Monsanto tie-up may now provide a model for others, but Professor Dwek recalls that at the beginning the university was so naive Monsanto almost had to write both sides of the contract, to avoid being accused of exploitation. Oxford has learned quickly. Its biggest success has been the attracting of the American drug giant, the Squibb Corporation, now Bristol-Myers Squibb. Squibb has donated £20 million to the Department of Pharmacology, half of which is being spent on

building a new department for Professor David Smith.

Once again it has taken an American company to recognize that a new generation of drugs will be dependent on breakthroughs made in pure scientific research.

Professor Smith's research is looking at the way chemicals interact with the central nervous system, in particular how certain proteins operate as chemically receptive sites. For the moment the work is research at its purest. But one day it could provide a cure for the untreatable Alzheimer's disease.

Squibb's interest in Professor Smith's department dates back to 1986, when the department held a workshop to show off its research work to industrial companies. Unlike Professor Dwek in 1983,

Professor Smith was, by 1986, running a department in need of outside funding. Again the figures tell their own story. Of the 23 companies that attended, 21 were from outside Britain.

Follow-up meetings reduced the number of seriously interested parties to two — one Japanese company and Squibb — with the latter winning the day with a corporate philosophy more in keeping with Professor Smith's. A meeting of like minds, he calls it. The deal was signed in 1987.

Three years on, with the roof about to go on his brand new department, Professor Smith's team has wasted little time and already has six patents pending.

Professor Smith is still hopeful that British industry will wake up to the opportunities it is missing. "In British universities there is a fantastic amount of research that is worth support."

Matthew Bond



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Walwyn to retire at end of season

By Michael Seely

In both internationals the experienced and heavier home

Digression's reappearance the key to confused Epsom scene

ridden Appellania in the *Mail On Sunday* Three-Year-Old Handicap. Stoute did, however, have the last laugh when Selaah forced a dead-heat with Home Truth in the Wilkinson Memorial Stakes to give him a double.

In the opening six-furlong Dalton Stakes for two-year-olds,

Dean McKeown rode Ayr Classic to a decisive threequarters of a length defeat of Foursingh. "We'll probably go for a lined race next," said John Wilson, the Ayr trainer. "He's one of the fastest two-year-olds I've trained. He beat Diet by four lengths at level weights in a gallop last week."

disappointed when finishing last behind Lucideo in the Home-owners Sprint. Gavin Husband lost his right to claim the 7th allowance when gaining his fifth victory of the season on John Spearing's remarkable grey six-year-old.

"I don't know what to put his improvement down to," said the trainer. "He's just learnt to move his feet a bit faster."

© David Elsworth intends running Thethingaboutus in the group one Prix du Cadran over 3½ miles at Longchamp on Sunday. Richard Holder plans to run Ruling, the mount of John Williams.

Caring for the customers

Parliaments. The other parts of the kingdom are not known. A British team will consequently simply mean an English one and the Scots, Welsh and Northern Irish will feel even more aggrieved. At least in emotional

grieved. At least in association and rugby football, they can demonstrate to the world that they are *not* English. What else lay behind the fervour of Murrayfield in March?

would the British side stand attention to? Surely not the present national anthem with its infamous stanza: "God grant that Marshal Wade, may by Thy mighty aid, victory bring! May

he sedition crush and like
torrent rush, rebellious Scots to
crush. God save the (King)!"
Yours faithfully,
ERIC BROWN,
6 Tipton Drive,
Croydon, Surrey

3. Footballers who cost a lot of money (and hence got a fatter cut of their transfer fee) and are more often referred to as "stricks".

ers" than cheaper players. It follows that expensive players are called "strikers" either because they struck it rich or because they are more adept at striking good bargains with foot-

4. It strikes me that a lot could be explained by the fact that the standard of sports reporting is slipping a bit. Being not too familiar with the finer aspects of

football, sports reporters tend to describe all forward players by one term only, namely "striker" meaning . . . what?
Yours truly,
FELIX WOLGELERNTER,
Im Sträßer 21

From Professor Roy Storer
Sir, I question whether the
media should continue to

media should continue to refer to all followers of football as fans — a term that is not normally used with other sports. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word fan is an abbreviation of the adjective

“fanatic”, which is defined as related to persons affected by excessive and *mistaken* enthusiasm. Therefore, the genuine and law-abiding followers of football should more properly


whereas, sadly, those who seem intent on debasing the game by their unreasonable activities are the real fans or fanatics.
Yours faithfully,

ROY STORER,
The Dental School,
University of Newcastle upon
Tyne, Framlington Place,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

Figure 1

ERIAN M. VIRLEY,
Copley Clark and Bennett
(Solicitors),
6 Grove Road,
Epsom, Surrey.

Cheng, J. 2002. *China's Foreign Trade*. Beijing: China Foreign Trade Press.



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Coppell's ace for poker-game replay

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

THE destiny of the FA Cup, which could yet be claimed in the most cruel and unprecedented fashion, hangs in the balance. Manchester United do not know whether Gary Pallister will be available for tonight's replay of the final at Wembley and Crystal Palace will not reveal whether Ian Wright will be selected from the start.

Pallister, the most expensive footballer in British history, damaged an ankle during the 3-3 draw last Saturday and is still doubtful. United's central defender feels that he will be able to resume his partnership with Bruce but his manager, Alex Ferguson, is more pessimistic.

"The injury is worse than we thought," he said yesterday. "And he's behind schedule. I wanted him to be jogging yesterday but he wasn't. I will give him every chance but, at the moment, I regard him as no more than 50-50."

Ferguson added that Donaghy, whom he has not picked since March, will be the replacement but he declined to confirm whether Leighton, held responsible for at least two of Palace's goals, would be retained. The goalkeeper has at least endured the experience of a penalty shoot-out while he was at Aberdeen. If the scores are level after

Replay could create a spot of history

THE signs are that sooner rather than later, perhaps even tonight, an FA Cup final will be decided by a penalty contest when conventional play has failed to produce a winner (a Special Correspondent writes).

The penalty was introduced into the laws of the game in 1891. Not only is it still going strong, it is increasingly being used as a means of breaking the deadlock in cup matches across the world.

Last summer the Scottish FA decided that a penalty competition would resolve cup-ties if no decision had been reached after one replay and extra time. It reasoned that if it was good enough for the World and European cups, it should be good enough for the Scottish Cup.

The final would not even go to a replay, but be settled if necessary by sudden death, which is exactly what happened at Hampden Park last Saturday, when Aberdeen beat Celtic 9-8 on penalties after two hours of goalless play.

Meanwhile, the FA Cup final was also drawn after Crystal Palace and Manchester United shared six goals. They meet again at Wembley tonight, and if there is still no decision after another two hours' football, the Cup will be won and lost, for the first time, on penalty kicks. Yet as long ago as 1912, after three consecutive replays in the Cup Final, there were calls for the match to be played to a conclusion on the day, continuing beyond extra time if need be.

part in all three of United's goals, he might have caused greater confusion. Given appropriately early service, with his speed and ability he could leave Pemberton spinning like a revolving door and unhinge Palace on the left flank, where they appear to be most vulnerable.

Nor, by his own admission, did Robson reach his usual high standard. Uncharacteristically, he seemed prepared to hand responsibility to his central midfield partner, Webb, but he still claimed the first equalizer, with the assistance of Pemberton, and he almost won the Cup with a header which bounced off a post towards the end of normal time.

He is unlikely to be so subdued again in his attempt to become the first captain to lift the trophy three times. Annually he is a contender for the player of the year award but is not yet a recipient of it; the unique honour would be some compensation to take with him to Italy next week.

Whatever the outcome, Palace have already won the continued financial support of their sponsors. Virgin Atlantic yesterday agreed to increase the value of the contract, worth more than £100,000 for the last two years, to £350,000 for next season, with an option to donate similar amounts for each of the following two years.

Hughes, often irritatingly little more than a terrifying physical presence, spread fear across Palace through more legitimate and appealing conduct five days ago. He will do so again if O'Reilly, his marker, persists in filling the role of a diffident dancing partner. He must act instead like a ruthless rival.

Although Wallace played a

PROBABLE TEAMS

MANCHESTER UTD	CRYSTAL PALACE
J Leighton	M Martyn
P Ince	J Pemberton
L Martin	R Shaw
S Bruce	A Gray
M Phelan	G O'Reilly
G Pallister	A Thom
B Robson (capt)	P Barber
N Webb	G Thomas (capt)
B McClair	M Bright
M Hughes	J Salako
D Wallace	A Pardew

SUBSTITUTES: 12: M Robins;
13: M Donaghy.

SUBSTITUTES: 12: I Wright;
13: D Madden.

Referee: A Gunn.

REPLAY FACTS

● This is the thirteenth FA Cup final to have gone to a replay. The others were in 1875, 1876, 1886, 1901, 1902, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1970, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

● On the three occasions when the replay has involved a London club against northern opponents, the Cup has been won by the London side. In 1901 Tottenham Hotspur beat Sheffield United 3-1 (after a 2-2 draw); in 1970 Chelsea beat Leeds United 2-1 (after a 2-2 draw) and in 1981 Tottenham beat Manchester City 3-2 (after a 1-1 draw).

● Manchester United were the last club to win the Cup in a replay, beating Brighton 4-0 in 1983.

● Should the match be undecided after extra time tonight, a penalty shoot-out will decide the Cup final for the first time. Leighton, the United goalkeeper, has experience of such

a situation. He was in the Aberdeen goal when Rangers beat them on penalties to win the Scottish League Cup two seasons ago.

● Bookmakers make United favourites to win the Cup. After 90 minutes United are 15-8 on to win with Palace 6-4 while including extra time United are 11-10 and Palace 12-5 with the draw 2-1. Hughes, the United forward, is a 7-1 favourite to score the first goal in 90 minutes with Wright, of Palace, 8-1 shot. Both scored twice in the 3-3 draw in first match on Saturday. O'Reilly had put Palace in front and Robson equalized for United.

● Victory for United would make Alex Ferguson the first post-war winning manager of both the English and Scottish FA cups, having won the trophy north of the border in 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1986.

Sheedy prevents untimely defeat

From Clive White
Dublin

Rep of Ireland..... 1
Finland..... 1

A PROUD Irish chest saved the Republic of Ireland considerable embarrassment and at the same time their unbeaten run in Dublin of 19 games here yesterday with just four minutes remaining of their last game before their devoted public prior to the World Cup finals.

When a cross from Houghton found its way Aldridge, who had come on as substitute, he thundered a shot against the underside of the crossbar. Without waiting for a favourable verdict from Roger Gifford, the Welsh referee, Sheedy, another second-half substitute, ran forward to chest the ball over the line for his first international goal since October 1988.

Typically, it was in a match in which the Irish had little to fear, against the makeweights of international football, that their record and newly-established reputation came under threat. Finland presented a lively challenge and took the lead with a fine goal from Vesa Taurainen, who volleyed a shot from 25 yards to perfection after 77 minutes.

The game, which also doubled as Liam Brady's testimonial, was for the most part a relatively small crowd by Lansdowne Road's heady days of 31,556. Indeed, initially it responded only to Brady, enthusiastically cheering his every touch while wishing that he could turn the clock back.

Brady, who was establishing a new Republic record of 72 appearances, did his best to please everyone, including Jack Charlton, his manager, occasionally drawing ironic applause from the crowd when he closed defenders down in a most uncharacteristic manner.

But Brady is a creative force not a destructive one and that, thankfully, is how we will remember him. He earned a six-minute stay of execution

beyond the 20 minutes allotted him but when the time came to depart from the stage he could not hide his disappointment. A wave to the crowd, a short embrace with his executioner, a brief handshake with Townsend, his successor, and Brady was gone.

Townsend wasted no time in fulfilling the kind of demands which Brady was sometimes reluctant to do by flattening Parsi Taurainen with his first challenge for the ball. But there is more to Townsend than brute force and before the opening half was over he had more than justified his position as Brady's successor.

Pushing forward vigorously from midfield he combined effectively with Casarino to carve out an opening for Byrne but the shot which the Le Havre forward thrashed goalwards was stopped by the legs of Huttunen, the Finnish goalkeeper.

There were warning signs that all was not well with the Republic side after just five minutes when Pastelainen, the Dundee United player, turned McCarthy with disturbing ease. Gradually the Irish warmed to their task.

A characteristically lengthy throw by McCarthy caught the Finns off balance and from it Byrne had a shot deflected away for a corner. Brady played it to the near post and O'Leary, his old Arsenal colleague, met it with a powerful header which Huttunen did well to push over the crossbar. But one had to search hard to find individual successes in the Irish team. Houghton on his return to the side after an absence of two games was definitely one.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: P Bonner (Goalie); C Houghton (Tottenham Hotspur); S Sheedy (Liverpool); M Phelan (Aldershot); D O'Leary (Aston Villa); L Brady (West Ham United); P McGrath (Aston Villa); R Gifford (Wolves); B Robson (Manchester United); A Gray (Aston Villa); J Byrne (Le Havre). FINLAND: O Huttunen (Tampere); J Casarino (Tottenham Hotspur); J Salako (Aston Villa); J Pemberton (Manchester United); P Barber (Aston Villa); M Bright (Aston Villa); G Thomas (Aston Villa); M Martyn (Aston Villa); J Leighton (Manchester United); D Madden (Aston Villa).



Slipping away: Liam Brady stumbles after setting up an Irish attack on his farewell appearance against Finland at Lansdowne Road, Dublin

Leeds double ticket prices

By Ian Ross

THE supporters of Leeds United will pay the highest season-ticket prices in English football to watch their side next season. Big price increases have been announced just 11 days after Leeds ensured a return to the first division after an absence of eight years.

A season ticket for the main stand goes up nearly 2½ times from £145 to £355; the Lowfields Road stand price is up by 120 per cent, from £125 to £274, and a season ticket for the Kop terrace area will rise 102 per cent, from £70 to £142.

The price includes admission to all 19 first division fixtures next season and a guaranteed ticket for five cup matches.

By comparison, a main stand season ticket at Liverpool, the champions, will cost £135, although that covers

League fixtures only. Rangers, the Scottish champions, will charge £238, again for league fixtures only. Tottenham Hotspur's price of £299 includes five cup ties. Arsenal will charge £312 (seven cup ties) and Everton £127 (League only).

Leslie Silver, the chairman of Leeds, defended the increases: they were designed to ensure that his club generated revenue to build a team which would be capable of challenging for honours.

"We are making a quantum leap into the first division and we are shooting for the very top. If we do not take the bull by the horns we will become just another, average first division club. We do not want a half-cocked football team in the city of Leeds," he said.

Ray Fells, the chairman of the supporters' club, said: "I am shocked by these steep

increases in price. I am sure that my reaction will be shared by most members of the supporters' club. Obviously, increases were expected if we are to compete with the top clubs but these do seem very high indeed."

Roy Schofield, the treasurer of the supporters' club, said: "I forecast that many supporters, particularly schoolchildren and those with low-paid jobs, will not be able to afford tickets. They will have to pick and choose the matches they wish to attend. Those who have been sitting may have to move to the terraces."

In 1989-90 the average attendance for a League match at Elland Road was more than 28,000, the fourth highest in the League. A section of terracing is to be converted into seating, reducing the ground's capacity to just 29,500.

Graham's hunt is at last rewarded

By Dennis Signy

DAVID Seaman, the Queen's Park Rangers and England player, joined Arsenal yesterday for £1.3 million, a British record transfer fee for a goalkeeper, surpassing the £1 million that Crystal Palace paid Bristol Rovers for Nigel Martyn earlier in the season. The move also equalled the world record set when Rinat Dasaev moved from Moscow Spartak to Seville, in Spain, in November 1988.

The signing of Seaman, aged 26, ends months of stalking by George Graham, the Arsenal manager, and leaves the way clear for John Lukic to move from Highbury, probably back to Leeds United, the first division newcomers, from whom he joined Arsenal for £50,000 in July 1983.

Although Seaman is likely to be named in Bobby Robson's England World Cup squad for July next week as back-up to Shilton and Chris Woods, there has been an adverse reaction from many Arsenal supporters to his replacing Lukic, a former England Under-21 international who is rated among the top goalkeepers in the League and is popular at Highbury.

Andy Townsend, the Norwich City midfielder player, is expected to meet Bobby Campbell, the Chelsea manager, in London today for talks about a £1.5 million transfer, but Robert Chase, the Norwich chairman, denied that Norwich had reached agreement on the Republic of Ireland international.

Fixture clash threat to Commonwealth Games

THE home nations face the prospect of fielding considerably weakened athletics teams at the next Commonwealth Games after the discovery that they are to begin only four days after the finish of the European championships. British officials are so worried at the proximity of the dates in August 1994 that they are seeking to have the Commonwealth Games put back.

"I am very seriously concerned and I have written to all the general secretaries at the Athletic Associations of the Commonwealth Games countries to see if it would be possible to make a three-week gap," Frank Dick, Britain's director of coaching, said yesterday. The European championships have been scheduled for August 9 to 14, in Helsinki, and the Commonwealth Games for August 18 to 28 in Victoria, Canada.

The Commonwealth Games athletics would probably begin on

DAVID POWELL on a problem for the 1994 sporting calendar

August 21, leaving only six days between the meetings. Competitors in the long-recovery events, such as the marathon, 10,000 metres, walks, heptathlon and decathlon, would have no chance of doing both.

According to Dick, however, even the sprinters, throwers and jumpers, for whom less recuperation time is generally needed, would be unable to give their best in both competitions. "The sprinters could be running every day in the Commonwealth Games and they would need a fair bit of time to regenerate because their legs will be finished," Dick said.

"They need time not just physically but also to get over emotional fatigue. It is not as if they will have come from just a couple of runs in Europe - the European champion-

ships require a long period of mental concentration. The other problem is that there is a big time change between Helsinki and Victoria (12 hours) and the athletes will need a good 10 to 12 days to get their training back up."

Although Dick is the national coach for Britain, he holds no such position with England, which sends a separate team to the Commonwealth Games, as do Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. At the Commonwealth Games in Auckland in January, England gave him no accreditation and he had to rely on the Falkland Islands team for a training track pass.

"I am in a delicate position because I am the director of coaching for Great Britain and I try not to interfere with the constituent nations of the UK, but I felt that, in the interests of the athletes and the public, I had to contact the Commonwealth Games secretaries in the hope that they will be able to

put pressure on their own countries."

Tony Ward, the British amateur Athletic Board and Amateur Athletic Association spokesman, said that the nearest of the dates had "come to light through some sort of accident. He said that representations would also be made to the European Athletic Association (EAA), which runs the European championships. "I think it will be difficult to get anything done," Ward added.

Ward's observations were borne out when Pierre Dasaev, the EAA secretary, was contacted yesterday. "We were not aware of the dates of the Commonwealth Games," Dasaev said. "There is no chance of our changing."

In 1966, when the European championships in Budapest began 17 days after the Commonwealth

Games in Kingston, Jamaica, had finished, only two British athletes, Lynn Davies, in the long jump, and Jim Hogan, in the marathon, won medals in the Europeans.

Eamonn Martin, the Commonwealth 10,000 metres champion, said that, if the dates stood, he would not consider defending his title, but would hope to run the distance in Helsinki. "Three weeks would be the minimum needed to do both," Martin said.

He also said that he will not run the 10,000 metres trial next month but would seek in Oslo on July 14 to gain a qualifying time for this year's European championships in Split. "I don't see the point - my gold medal will get me in the team," Martin said. But Ward said: "Eamonn is taking a tremendous gamble. If three people die under 28 minutes in the trial, he would be in a difficult position."

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